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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1870----WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 144.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CADETSHIP INVESTIGATION.

Resolution of Censure in Deweese's Case--Cases of Members of Former Congresses not to be Examined--The Evidence in Covode's Case--Judge Strong's Confirmation Stands, and Mr. Bradley will Probably be Confirmed To-day--The Farragut Prize Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

The Cadetship Investigation

The Military Committee came into the House **to-day** with the evidence in the case of **Deweese.** All the material points have been anticipated. **The same resolution was passed** as in the Whittemore case. The Committee asked for instructions concerning its action in regard to members of previous Congresses. The House after a long debate decided not to continue the examination of cases, except where the persons charged were members of this House. This will cut off action in the cases of Pettis, Collis, Blackburn, Sypher and Edwards. As Sypher is a contestant, his case will have to be passed upon if he is admitted to a seat. The situation of Monger is about this: Prominent Democrats of his District recommended the appointment of a son of a Republican, and Mungen nominated without knowing anything of the politics of the boy's friends. The evidence shows that three hundred dollars was paid, and that it went into the hands of two of these Democrats. Mungen asserts and all his friends believe that he has never known of this part of the transaction till brought out in the Committee. Consequently there is no evidence showing that he received any money, but that one thousand dollars was paid by the friends of the appointee, which was divided between an ex-Marshal and a Democratic politician. The Committee to-day continued the investigation in Golladay's case, with the intention of completing the examination before reporting a resolution similar to the one passed in regard to Deweese.

A Correspondent's Wedding.

W. Scott Smith, a prominent Washington correspondent, was married to-day to Miss Annie M. Dubois, daughter of the late President, Vice President, Secretaries Fish and Boutwell, several Senators and Representatives and members of the Diplomatic, Corps were present. General Butler, "the corps of newspapers and newspaper men," was not in attendance.

The Supreme Judge Nominations.

In executive session to-day, after a long session, the reconsideration of Judge Strong for Supreme Judge was withdrawn and he stands confirmed. Vigorous opposition was made to Mr Bradley, chiefly on the ground of locality, and no conclusion was reached. It seems pretty certain, however, that he will be confirmed to-morrow.

Senator Howell's First Speech.

Senator Howell, of Iowa, made his first speech in the Senate to-day. He received close attention throughout. His views were in direct opposition to all land grabbers. The speech takes advanced ground on such railroad grants as enrich monopolies only. His whole manner and matter showed the practical man rather than the politician.

The New Orleans Prize Cases.

Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District, decided the New Orleans prize cases to-day. He held that the bounty or head-money case should be dismissed, the court having no jurisdiction as to prize cases. He held that the suit was improperly brought, and that the Government should be plaintiff. R. M. Corwine, of Cincinnati represented the Government in these cases.

The New Hampshire Campaign.

Hon. Job Stevenson, of Ohio, has been invited by the Republican State Committee to take the stump in New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The Navy Department is nothing by which to relieve or allay the terrible suspense of **those most interested in the particulars of the Oneida disaster.** A letter was received here by Collector Tulloch, from his son, Captain Tulloch, of the Oneida, **dated January 23d,** in which he mentioned that the home pennant had been hoisted, and farewells made with their friends of the squadron were to remain on the station. Admiral Porter says that the present complement of the Oneida will not fall much short of one hundred and sixty souls.

Another dispatch says: The Navy Department has not yet received any particulars of the Oneida disaster. It is impossible to obtain any perfect list of the officers and crew of the vessel, for the reason that she was about to leave China for the United States. Some transfers both among the officers and men of the squadron to which she belonged probably took place, particularly in the case of men who had yet to serve some time of enlistment, while others belonging to other United States vessels of the same squadron whose terms had expired or were about to expire would be transferred to the Oneida for the passage.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Postmaster General, in reply to a Senate resolution, says the increase in the number of blanks for the abolition of the franking privilege sent out was 75,000, and the number of accompanying circulars 28,000: total cost $699 66, which was defrayed by the Office of Congressional printer. No part of the expense was charged against any fund appropriated for the use of the Postoffice Department. The petitions and circulars were prepared under direction of the Postmaster General, in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his late message, and in response to what was believed a wish, generally, of the people that the franking privilege should be abolished. He has returns from 451 postoffices for January, showing the number of free letters sent therefrom 668,901; postage thereon at the regular rates, $17,367 76; weight of free printed matter sent, 346,191 pounds, postage thereon at regular rates, $16,534 36; total cost of free matter sent from 451 postoffices, $139,734 09. He says it is safe to estimate that if full returns had been received from all the offices for January, the aggregate amount would have reached $200,000, or at the rate of $2,400,000 per annum. Although unable to give definite facts in detail, he says it is notorious that the frauds which have been perpetrated under cover of the franking privilege have been enormous. In times of excited political campaigns various parties have not hesitated to employ it to transmit whatever of printed matter they may have to disseminate. The Postmaster General adds that the recent agitation for repeal has increased the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes in January $311,332 over the same month of 1869. He closes by reiterating his recommendations for the repeal.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

What are known as the cotton cases, involving a large amount of stamps taken into possession of by the Government, were to-day decided by the Supreme Court, who affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims against the United States. In the case of the steamer Lamar it is stated that Congress, by act of March 21, 1867, recognized the 20th of August, 1864, as the time of the close of the rebellion, the date of the proclamation of the President, and that date is to be recognized for all purposes of litigation as the day on which the rebellion ceased. In certain other cases where the Court of Claims had refused to allow an appeal, asserting final jurisdiction, a *mandamus* was granted directing appeal to be allowed.

The case of the steamboat O. N. Burns *vs.* Morrison & McEnnis, from the Supreme Court of Missouri was dismissed with costs, the writ of error being defective.

The Senate to-day confirmed Geo. B. Goodwin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the First District of Wisconsin; Max Weber, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, New York. The session was mainly occupied by a long discussion of a motion to reconsider the confirmation of Wm. Strong as Justice of the Supreme Court. No action was taken.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for February.

Decrease During the Month $6,484,811--Since First of March, 1869, $87,134,782.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is the public debt statement:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,889,650 00
Bearing currency interest	99,553,000 00
Debton which interest has ceased	3,973,340 04
Debt bearing no interest	440,442,857 58
Total	$2,611,910,851 62
Interest	33,737,941 21
Total	$2,651,668,795 83
Amount in Treasury—Coin	102,605,736 47
Currency	10,280,285 68
Sinking fund bonds and interest	12,870,529 00
Special fund bonds and interest	72,782,768 61
Total	$ 213,339,319 26
Debt, less cash in Treasury	2,438,329,477 17
Decrease on the month	6,484,811
Decrease since March 1st, 1869	87,134,782 81
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money—amount outstanding	64,407,320 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	637,541 20
Interest paid by United States	6,861,994 96
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	1,994,074 61
Balance of interest paid by United States	4,867,920 35

An Attempted Suicide at Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, March 1, 1870.

The young man Reynolds, who attempted suicide here yesterday, proves to be an old hand at the business. It has been ascertained that he made similar attempts at Akron and Piqua in this State, and also in the State of New York. He is either laboring under a mania for suicide, or made use of a means of getting poison for the purpose of exciting sympathy, and securing money from the communities he visits. He has left here on his travels eastward.

The official returns show that the Dominion imports for the year ending June 30, 1869, amounted to $97,402,759, giving a revenue of $13,636,386. In the above free goods were represented by $2,961,229. The exports were $

CONGRESS.

Extension of Time for Withdrawal of Spirits.

The Sale of Cadetships--Report on the Case of Deweese--Resolution of Censure Passed, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD made a speech in favor of his resolution for securing the rights of settlers to homesteads on lands included in railroad grants.

The Senate resumed consideration of the funding bill. Mr. CORBETT submitted and advocated an amendment previously introduced by him as a separate bill. No action was taken.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Cherokee, Choctaw or other tribes of Indians are United States citizens under the fourteenth amendment, and whether, if they are, any treaty or contract can be made with them as tribes or nations.

The joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. BECK, extending to three years the time for keeping distilled spirits in bond, came up, Mr. Marshall's amendment was rejected, yeas 84, nays 86, and Mr. Hooper's substitute, requiring the payment of one cent per gallon for each month after the first year, was agreed to without division.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the bill on the table as being a bill to suspend the collection of revenue on whisky for the remainder of this administration. Lost, yeas 62, nays 104.

The bill as amended passed without division.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in the case of John T. Deweese, submitting the testimony taken in the case, and the statement made by Deweese before the Committee. Mr. Deweese having resigned, the Committee reported the following resolution, the report being signed by the members of the Committee:

Resolved, That John T. Deweese, late Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, did make an appointment to the United States Naval Academy in violation of law, and that such appointment was influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct in the premises has been such as to show him unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, and is therefore condemned as conduct unbecoming a representative of the people.

The testimony was read from the Clerk's desk. That of Mrs. H. Brigham, proprietress of the United States Hotel in Washington, was to the effect that she had paid $500 to Deweese for the nomination of her son to the naval academy, and that the amount had been refunded by Mr. Deweese within the last few days. That of her son was to the same effect.

The statement of Mr. Deweese was that at the time he received the money he did not know there was any wrong in it; that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were the proper persons to decide, but as soon as he realized that he had done wrong he returned the money and sent in his resignation to the Governor of his State. He had not acted from mercenary motives, for he had expended $12,000 in his letter in the Inland Revenue Office.

The resolution was adopted unanimously on a vote by yeas and nays.

Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made a report as to the expenses of various Committees of the House. The total amount was $1,000,000. Of this $290,962 have been paid. The Committee on Accounts was directed to audit and allow the remainder.

Mr. LOGAN asked instructions from the House what the Committee on Military Affairs should do in the investigation of cadetship appointments improperly made by members of a former Congress.

Messrs. WOODWARD, BINGHAM, BARKS and LOGAN expressed opinions that the House had no jurisdiction, while Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, thought it had. There were certain ex-members against whom evidence had already been taken to cut them off from defense. In reply to a question as to mentioning the name of Collis, of Alabama, who had been charged with receiving money for an appointment to the Naval Academy, which statement he (Collis) denied, various propositions and resolutions were offered and modified. Finally the following, offered by Mr. GARFIELD, was agreed to, a motion to reconsider being confined in this resolution shall be construed to prevent said Committee from proceeding to the examination of all investigations already commenced having been reported adversely or recommended and rejected:

Resolved, That in the execution of the order of the House of February 4th, 1870, the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to continue its investigations of the cases or sales of cadetships by any person who has been elected as a member or delegate to the House of Representatives in the Forty-first Congress, or by any person who holds any executive or judicial office.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Banking, presented the testimony taken in the gold investigation, and the report agreed to by the committee.

Mr. COX presented the minority report of himself and Mr. Kendall. Both reports were laid on the table, ordered to be printed and recommitted. The recommittal gives the committee control of the matter so as to call it up at any time.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Pittsburgh Sinking Fund.

The National Improvement Company Anaconda--The Appropriation Bill Passed Second Reading in House--The Dixmont Appropriation--Honorable Elisha W. Davis--Local Bills Passed and Introduced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 1, 1870.

SENATE.

House Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company to issue mortgage bonds; authorizing Pittsburgh School District, Pittsburgh, to borrow money; authorizing the School Directors of Pittsburgh to borrow money; authorizing Millvale borough School Board to borrow ten thousand dollars.

Senate Bills Passed--The Scheme.

Messrs. Rutan, Howard, White, Buckalew, and others opposed the bill incorporating the National Improvement Company as extravagant in the powers granted. Mr. Connell's indefinite postponement. Mr. Connell resolved his postponement for the present. The latter motion carried.

Senate Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed: Incorporating the Western Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; changing the Pittsburgh city and ward elections to December; incorporating the Beaver Falls Water Company; supplement to the Artizans' Savings Bank; extending to Baldwin, in this district the act of April 21, 1869, in relation to school collections; changing the time of monthwaith; authorizing the Sixteenth ward School Board of Pittsburgh to borrow ten thousand dollars.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham—Supplement to the act creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the railroad compromise indebtedness of the city of Pittsburgh, and appointing a Board of Commissioners, which provides that the Controller of Pittsburgh shall be ex-officio member of the board, and Councils may fill vacancies and remove members at pleasure; to increase the Pittsburgh sinking fund. Also, incorporating the *Herald* printing company of Pittsburgh; annual.

Mr. Grindell, providing that persons convicted of fornication and bastardy shall not be discharged as insolvent to the expenses that have paid the fine, lying-in expenses and costs, and given security for the child or children; and in the event of the child, unless they have undergone one year's imprisonment.

Mr. Grindell—Resolutions of the Governor upon other States, which makes the costs to be paid as other costs in suits.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Webb—A joint resolution for final adjournment, March 31st.

Mr. Beans—making the mode of selecting School Directors in the Commonwealth the same as the selection of Directors of the Philadelphia pawnbrokers.

Mr. Ames—Regulating the practice of dentistry.

Mr. McCreary—Reviving the State military agency at Washington.

Mr. Schnatterly—Extending the act of this session, allowing railroad companies consolidated to become lessees to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Boileau—Urging Congress to repeal the income tax law, because it is inquisitorial and oppressive, and unconstitutional because it is direct tax.

Mr. Buffington—Providing that any election officer who shall refuse to receive and count the vote of any citizen on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude shall be guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Parsons—Joint resolution directing the Governor to request Congress to direct the General to urge the General Government to pay the border claims.

The Virtuous Davis Excited.

Mr. Davis read an article in the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL of February 25th, in reference to the Dixmont Hospital appropriation and management, referring to Davis as championing the institution and as having recently visited Pittsburgh with Mr. Schnatterly. Mr. Davis pronounced the assertion and imputation as false and the writer a liar of the first water, whom he should introduce a resolution to expel from the courtesies of the House if he knew him. If any specific charge was brought and proved against the present management he would vote to change the management, but in the absence of the charge he would not allow an imputation to rest upon honorable men.

A Familiar Remark in this Locality.

The men now trying to obtain the management are too mean to contribute the one thousand dollars required to become managers.

Messrs. Schnatterly and Vankirk followed, defending their action in favor of the appropriation, etc. Mr. Miller also defended the institution.

The Appropriation Bill Passed Second Reading.

The general appropriation bill was considered on second reading. The Dixmont hospital appropriation passed again, excluding the provision for a deficiency and $5,000 annual, and moved an appropriation of six thousand dollars for a monument to Thaddeus Stevens, at Washington. Mr. Brown moved an amendment, adding James Buchanan. Both amendments were withdrawn.

The section allowing mothers to remove soldiers' orphans from schools on half allowance, was the occasion of considerable opposition.

Mr. White proposed to add a section diverting from the Sinking Fund, the taxes on taverns, eating houses, restaurants, distilleries, brokers, theaters, billiard saloons, foreign insurance agencies, etc. Ruled out as irrelevant.

Mr. White also moved an additional section, obliging hospitals, charitable institutions, etc., receiving appropriations, to make annual reports to the Governor, Auditor General and Treasurer, containing all accounts of receipts and expenditures. Negatived.

The

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE GOLD RING.

The September Conspiracy.

Testimony Before Congressional Committee.

How the Price of Gold was "Put Up."

JAY GOULD'S FRANK CONFESSION

Prince Fisk's Part in the Play.

ABEL RATHBONE CORBIN DIVULGES.

Gen. Butterfield Admits Being an Operator.

The Testimony of Secretary Boutwell and Gen. Horace Porter.

Fisk's Story "Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth."

The Banking Committee's Report.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report on the gold panic.

The majority report from the Committee on Banking and Currency commences by stating the topics they originally resolved to investigate and the order of investigation; the principal difficulties encountered, which protracted the investigation. It continues with a history of the movements of gold for a year previous to the panic, and the influences which led to the rise of Jay Gould and Corbin to procure the appointment as Assistant Treasurer at New York of some persons who would be subservient to their schemes. The first appointment was Butterwood, who, it appears from the testimony, was to receive $1,000 per month for services, but who seems finally to have declined to be a candidate for gold, when Corbin next turned their attention to Gen. Butterfield. The committee have no evidence that Catherwood's name was ever proposed to the Secretary or Secretary as a candidate, nor that Butterfield was cognizant of any part of the plan which led the conspirators to desire his appointment, but that his recommendation had any weight in securing it.

Next follows an account of the first unsuccessful efforts of conspirators to bring about the purpose of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and the steps by which the plot, which are already known. Fisk and Gould then undertook to secure the appointment of the Administration to prevent, if possible, a further decline in gold, which would seriously interfere with their purposes of speculation. This was successfully effected by arguments presented in the name of the country and its business interests, and by the financial policy announced upon which, on its face would appear favorable to the business interests of the country, and enlist in its support many patriotic citizens, but would, if adopted, incidentally enable the conspirators to put up the price of gold this is admitted by Corbin, and the testimony of Secretary Boutwell and Butterfield, page 23, is part of the evidence. On the 5th of September Corbin received from Gould $25,000 profit he secured in one week on the rise of the second lots. These purchases were made in the name of Corbin's brother-in-law, Smith, McHenry, who furnished Gould data with which to manipulate the Treasury, and was employed by Corbin to become a convert to his theory of putting up the price of gold to aid the business of the country, and to benefit President Grant. Corbin (he the President) had countermanded Boutwell's order [as late] as September 23d. Corbin swears he never heard the President make such a statement, and Boutwell testified that the President told him nothing on the subject. All this time gold had not advanced beyond 140, and Fisk had kept out of the combination.

The report gives curious details of the events of September 24th, the day of the panic. On that day Speyers had purchased nearly $50,000,000, and other Speyers had purchased nearly $60,000,000, while Speyers has no means of knowing how much gold Corbin purchased. Up to that time, and meantime, and Willard & Smith, were taking the borrowers of gold one after another, and by working on their fears and by arranging the exchange of vaults on the 29th, frightened and bullied them into making private sales to Corbin and Gould. At various intervals Willard & Smith and others came into the office where Gould was sitting and reported the amount of gold they had secured, ordered to buy, buy, buy, and not let the price of gold go above 140. Gould then produced the certified $25,000,000 of checks Thursday, and Corbin and Fisk were then summoned into the presence of their examiners. Meantime two firms were preparing to strike the country. Corbin and Fisk were to strike from Wall street, and Jay Gould, through the firm of James Brown, supported by many leading bankers and merchants, was to strike the public may draw its own inferences, as well from the testimony from its absence. It is to have none to draw, and by this statement we say that we make no insinuation or charge. Let the reader draw his own. It is enough for us to say that Gould, Corbin and Fisk came out scathingly as given by General Porter. It was received by the public with a sensation, and the late that night Gould called at Corbin's house, and Corbin, who had been already advised, it is actually discovered; it showed Gould that he had been grossly deceived in the sincerity of Corbin and that a blow from the Treasury might fall upon him at any moment. Gould then determined by a new deception to save his credit with the President and at the same time prevent the Administration from striking. He represented to Gould the danger of allowing the Presidential campaign to open with the [illegible] Corbin was engaged in speculation, and said to New York merchants that Corbin was betraying it, and said he must send the letter by the next mail, but in order to send it, it must be true. Gould therefore, if it was true, as they should settle the purchase of a million [illegible] of gold, and that the letter should fail of the article stricken out, and the article as it appears published on the 25th.

On the 30th of August Gould wrote to Secretary Boutwell, and in reply received a letter drawing out a denial or admission that the article reflected upon Corbin. Boutwell said he had prepared a letter to the President denying it, and said he must send the letter by the next mail, but in order to send it, it must be true. He proposed therefore, to Gould that he should purchase of Corbin $1,000,000 more and a half by Gould paying to them the accrued profit. This would be one night, it would be over $100,000, in addition to $25,000 he had already received. Gould was unwilling to pay it, but was forced to accept the price, fearing on the one hand of losing his money, and on the other of losing the public confidence. He asked delay until morning, and meantime objected to any further secrecy in regard to the existence of the letter.

Next morning he called on Corbin. Corbin said he would not sell, but would see Boutwell, and he would remain in the pool, but swears that he did not say he would take no part, and urged by the entreaty of his wife, he accepted the offer. Gould swears that Corbin insisted on the sale of gold to Boutwell, and that Corbin promised to have Boutwell call on Gould and ask him to sell. Gould swears that Corbin instead of foreign capitalists in the stability of our trade and honesty of our people. Hundreds of these conspirators are now in Europe, and have been unable to counteract the influence of the September letter. Corbin, using the opportunity which his family relationship to the President afforded, and under that worst form of hypocrisy which puts on the guise of religion and patriotism, used his arts to learn something from the visit and conversations of the President [illegible] and made known to him and his co-conspirators, but the testimony of Secretary Boutwell, page 23, number 203, is part of the evidence. On the 5th of September Corbin received from Gould $25,000 profit he secured in one week on the rise of the second lots. These purchases were made in the name of Corbin's brother-in-law, Smith, McHenry, who furnished Gould data with which to manipulate the Treasury, and was employed by Corbin to become a convert to his theory of putting up the price of gold to aid the business of the country, and benefit President Grant. Corbin (he the President) had countermanded Boutwell's order [as late] as September 23d. Corbin swears he never heard the President make such a statement, and Boutwell testified that the President told him nothing on the subject. All this time gold had not advanced beyond 140, and Fisk had kept out of the combination.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 2, 1870.

THE new Constitution of the State of Tennessee, to be submitted to the people this month, contains a religious test for office, which, it will be seen, excludes Universalists as well as Atheists:

SEC. 2. No person who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishment, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State.

IT is suggested by the *Tribune* that "it is high time that those who believe in Protection to Home Industry had an organization and an office" in New York. We think so too. Indeed it is not a little amazing that there has been so much delay and apparent indifference in this respect in that quarter. And to some extent will this remark apply to Pittsburgh and other places. The issue of Protection or Free Trade is to be tried before the people. The Free Traders are already in the field with an organization and money. The friends of the American policy should prepare for the battle.

THE Fifteenth Amendment will create about 800,000 negro voters. The Democrats are saying that they will have a considerable share of them. Such a claim presupposes even a lower standard of negro intelligence than negro haters have ever before intimated, for the negro who will cast his ballot for the party which alone has opposed his having it must be a fool. If the Democrats expect negroes to vote for them, the party must present itself in a new garb, with candidates not like HOFFMAN, PENDLETON, HENDRICKS, and their like, who, from first to last, have been the worst opponents colored suffrage has had to contend with. A calm view of the matter is likely to cast a shade over the prospects of the old war horses whose hereditary hay ever been slavery and down with the "nigger."

MESSRS. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, and SCHNAUFFLER, of Fayette, to blow them selves to get in a passion during the debate in the House yesterday on the item in the Appropriation bill relating to Dixmont Hospital. They are reported to have become furious over an alleged attack on them by the COMMERCIAL, wherein they were charged with "improper motives." The virtuous Mr. DAVIS in particular is said to have hurled his epithets right and left in his usual polite manner, quoting Scripture with especial freedom. Now what so stirred up the virtuous DAVIS and the testy SCHNAUFFLER, we are curious to know. We remember to have said of them nothing in connection with this subject, only that they were in Pittsburgh a short time prior to the consideration of the bill and their vote in opposition to the very reasonable motion of Mr. WHITE for the appointment of a portion of the Managers by the Governor, which motion now appears to have been in accordance with the views of the very high toned gentlemen comprising the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. If the indignation of these two lofty individuals was aroused by the simple statement concerning their presence in Pittsburgh, then most people will be drawn to the conclusion that their presence in Pittsburgh did really posses a special significance. And the more the fact that the gentlemen were in Pittsburgh, taken there in connection with their subsequent action and their course yesterday, is thought over, we think the more general will be the suspicion that we might have said what they appear to have fancied we said. Persons who have been guilty of some act or thought that is wrong, it is said sometimes hear strange noises and see strange sights; but we are far from saying that either Mr. DAVIS or Mr. SCHNATTERLY has been guilty of anything to disorder their imagination. For what others may think and say, as the legitimate conclusion from their excitement and anger yesterday, we are not responsible. We will express the opinion, however, that it would have looked better for them had they said less about the matter.

THE GOLD REPORT.

It is hardly necessary to invite the attention of our readers to the reports and testimony submitted to Congress yesterday, by the special committee appointed to investigate the gold panic of September last. The event stands alone in the financial history of the country; and the secret causes that led to it, the agents who were influential in its management, and the explosion of the combination after it had done immense damage to the business interests of the country, constitute one of the most remarkable episodes in the annals of any other nation. It is instructive and entertaining reading to the man of business and the politician, as well as the student of all that is curious in our social, business and political economy.

On one single point of the investigations of the committee public interest has been centered, and that is the connection of the President of the United States, or any member of his personal or official family, with the Gold Ring who engineered the September panic. The most searching investigation has failed to connect the President, or any one for whose acts he can be held responsible, with the conspiracy. He had no part nor hand in it; but, on the contrary, self-poised and with a mind single to the interests of the whole nation, he moved amid the crowd of speculators and conspirators, who thronged about him, perfect master of himself as well as of the financial situation. At first he was disinclined to do any thing, that by unnaturally forcing down the price of gold, would be disastrous to the agricultural producers of the country. He accepted the theory that it was difficult to move the crops on a falling market. But when the conditions were changed, and gold was unnaturally advanced to 160 by the unscrupulous and secret movements of a combination of gold gamblers, he did not hesitate a moment in restoring the business of the country to a normal condition by "smashing" the ring. This he did, in conjunction with Secretary BOUTWELL, by the order on the Assistant Treasurer at New York, telegraphed on that memorable "black Friday" to sell a sufficient amount of gold to unloosen the grip of the ring. This is the extent, in brief, of the President's connection with the famous Gold Panic. It was altogether official, and was no more affected by personal considerations than were his negotiations with LEE at Appomattox. The order to sell gold has been severely criticised as a departure from the declared policy of the Government. It must be admitted that it was so, but still the President was treating with an exceptional state of affairs, and one that justified a departure from routine; in fact vindicated it as an act of wisdom.

We commend the testimony to our readers. All save experts in gold gambling will rise from its perusal, with their mental vision materially enlarged, and an appreciation of the possibilites of Wall street that they never dreamed of.

IT was announced the other day that a member of the great Council had been found guilty of disclosing outside the secrets of the Assembly and had accordingly been sent away from Rome. Certainly much annoyance has been caused the Reverend Fathers by the publication of their proceedings. A still more grievous offense has been committed by the invention and publication of scenes that never occurred and of speeches that were never made. Even so respectable a newspaper as the *Pall Mall Gazette* was, a while ago, imposed upon in this matter by a Roman correspondent. In fact the evil became so flagrant that DR. MANNING made it the subject of an English sermon, in which he denounced the liars with a vehemence which is reported to have been highly gratifying to some of them who were present. They may have felt that they had obtained their reward in the knowledge of the mischief they had

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upon. A Paris journal, *L'Illustration*, mentions a debate in which several eminent ecclesiastics took part, namely: Cardinal ROUCHER, Archbishop of Vienna, Mgr. KENRICK, Archbishop of St. Louis, Mgr. CONOLLOT, Archbishop of Halifax, and Mgr. VEROT, Bishop of Savannah. This last named gentleman, we are told, in a lively and racy philippic, proposed the rehabilitation of Galileo. He declared that the Popes had denied the antipodes and anathematised those who affirmed their existence, and yet the Vatican is at the antipodes of another country of the globe. How this was received we are not informed.

A NEGRO IN THE SENATE.

At 4:40 o'clock on the 25th inst. Mr. REVELS, the colored Senator from Mississippi, was sworn in and admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States. In accordance with the old philosophy not yet wholly exploded, which recognizes a sympathy in nature with man and his fortunes, we might perhaps have expected this event to be attended with tremendous indications of physical perturbation and convulsion. Some, no doubt, did expect that earth would feel the wound and that nature from her seat, sighing through all her works, would give signs of woe. But we have neither seen nor heard of anything of the kind. Ever since, we have had the usual alternation of night and day, and no disturbance has been apparent in the natural course of the season. Having waited several days before directly commenting on the subject, we are able confidently to report the quiet and orderly procession of physical phenomena in all parts of the country.

The truth is, that the admission of a colored man to membership in the Senate is the final step of a march, the culmination of an advance, gradual, however, and rapid. The ultimate result of the development of opinion in this direction has, for some time, been so obvious to all intelligent people, that no one has been either shocked or surprised by the recent action of the Senate. And it is only when by an effort we recall the feelings with which the black man was regarded a few years ago, that we are enabled to appreciate the greatness of the revolution in sentiment that has taken place. The attempt to measure the change by such a test may seem so, however, liable to fall into error. The fact we suppose to be that the transformation has been less thorough that it seems. Before the war the sentiment, in disregard of which a colored man has at length become a United States Senator, was certainly factitious or conventional in a much greater degree than at first appears. It was a form in which loyalty to the Constitution and the Union was invested; it was partly, also, sympathy with our countrymen of the South. But, in the soundest minds and hearts of the country, was felt to be a sentiment inconsistent with the plain teachings of Christianity and antagonistic to the instincts of humanity. In the all pervading atmosphere of the nineteenth century, it existed and was maintained under a poisonous and destructive influence by which it began to wither and perish, the moment those circumstances changed to which it owed its vitality. Along with new surroundings the manifestation of noble and generous qualities on the part of the oppressed, now powerfully co-operated in revolutionizing the popular feeling towards them. And one of the first effects of the removal of the scales was to enable all who had eyes to see, that, in our blind prejudice and proscription of race, we had been lingering in the rear of all other really enlightened nations. The Athenian was prouder of his autochthonous or indigenous and godlike ancestry than any Anglo-Saxon is of his race, and yet the Athenian was happy to recognize nobility of character and a right to equality in the Scythian. The Romans found much of their strength in the appropriation of foreign excellence, of whatever nationality. French literature owes much to African blood. Some of the most meritorious and valuable officers of the old British East India Company's army were of the class called Eurasians, of mixed English and Hindoo or Mohammedan descent. A few years ago two of the most distinguished civil servants of the Company, one of them the Commissioner noted in the defense of Lucknow, were descendants, on one side, of an African who had been a slave in Albany, New York. The negro blood was obvious in their features.

Assuming, then, that MR. REVELS is intellectually and morally fit for the place to which he has been admitted, his admission is a fair subject of self-gratulation to all patriotic citizens. A prejudice without reason is always unwise and unworthy; respect of persons, that is, judging people by their face, complexion, &c., is expressly condemned in the New Testament. Thus to judge and proscribe an entire race is as wicked as it is foolish. There was a time when the phrase "Saxon churl" expressed as much odium and as unmitigated contempt as any term familiar to the mouths of negro-haters—and at a still later period, "clog of a Jew," denoted the estimation in which pious Christians held the descendants of ABRAHAM. We may proscribe a race, but if they are worthy to rise we cannot keep them down. It may be impossible for many to overcome personal antipathies; partialities may be unavoidably cherished, but the equality of all men of all races, the right of all to enjoy like opportunities, and the folly of all proscription on the ground of race, are principles so deeply rooted in American convictions as the dictates equally of humanity and religion, that to correct their practical development and application would be as impossible as to arrest the motion of the earth. All such attempts must be futile; the thing is in the air.

WE have repeatedly referred to the appointment of DR. TEMPLE as Bishop of Exeter, and to the controversies to which it has given rise, endeavoring to keep our readers informed about the progress of the affair. Readers who apprehend the real character and importance of this matter will not think that we have given it too much space in our columns. Once more, and perhaps for the last time, we recur to the subject. In the Upper House of Convocation, a few days ago, the new Bishop occupied the attention of the audience, for an hour or more, with a personal explanation, which was listened to with deep interest. About two weeks before this meeting was held, DR. TEMPLE had authorized a friend to announce publicly his purpose to withdraw his contribution from all future editions of "Essays and Reviews." This declaration, he said, had been made without reference to the present meeting of the Convocation. He denied that his intention to remove his essay from the book, was an admission that he had done wrong in publishing his paper ten years ago. He defended his course in refusing to yield to the clamor which had preceded his final settlement as bishop. With regard to the offensive volume—"Essays and Reviews"—

"It had done the work it was intended to accomplish, and this was to induce men to speak out on religious subjects more freely than they had previously been in the habit of doing. If the book had done some mischief, it had effected an infinitely greater amount of good; and while he was strongly desirous to make the Bible the guide of his life, he earnestly maintained that if men were to be prevented from falling into infidelity, a free handling of that book must be allowed."

THIS is a reasonable view of the financial situation: All the efforts of merchants and operators and holders of dry goods, wheat, breadstuffs and cotton have been combined to hold gold up to 125, or, falling in that, at 120; but all these efforts have been at their own loss, and the fact is now apparent that unless the operators in gold can see some good reason to believe that our exportable cotton, breadstuffs, petroleum, and our new product of gold from the West must very soon fall off, the holders of gold will have no recourse but to realize while they can, and any general effort to realize in the present state of the market would bring gold down to 10, at which figures silver would probably come into circulation. The causes which govern the decline in gold are behind and above the speculators.

GENERAL QUESADA, late commander of the Cuban army, we suppose has reached New York by this time. His real status with regard to Cuban affairs is somewhat doubtful. He claims to be on a diplomatic mission from President Cespedes, but recent papers captured by the Spaniards in Cuba, and published in the Havana journals, represent him as deposed by the Cuban Congress, saved from a court martial by the intervention of General Jordan, and quitting his country, by stealthy means, vexed and embittered against his countrymen. But this is a Spanish story it must be remembered. There seems to be no doubt of Jordan's promotion.

THE Little Rock *Republican* speaking of the negroes of Arkansas, says: "So far, the negro has demonstrated three important facts: 1st. He can fight the contest; 2d, he can work when he is paid for it; and 3d, he can learn when he has books and a teacher."

ONE of the benefits of the postal telegraph is already adopted in France, in the form of a telegraphic money-order system. The maximum for a single order is 5,000 francs, at a charge of two per cent., or double the usual postoffice rates.

MISSOURI has gold enough in its State Treasury to pay the interest on the State debt contracted prior to 1862, so legal tender discussions are laughed at.

THE COUNCIL.

Archbishop Spaulding's Third or Compromise Party—Possibility of a Solution of the Infallibility Dogma.

It is the correspondent of the New York *Herald* at Rome, that is authority for the statement that Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, has formed a third party in the General Council, whose policy it will be to steer a middle course with respect to the disputed dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility, between the ultra Romans, who favor it, on the one hand, and the liberal Catholics, represented by the French and German bishops, who follow Mgr. Dupanloup on the other. The Archbishop's party have also drawn up and signed their *postulatum* precisely as the liberal and ultra bishops have done. In this document the signers express the belief that the question of the personal infallibility may be safely treated of in the Council, but they would wish the Assembly to limit its action to a declaration of censure against whoever shall profess erroneous doctrines hostile to the Pope's primacy—against those who maintain that, "while they owe an external veneration for the decrees of the Roman Pontiff, they are by no means obliged to yield the internal assent of their hearts and minds"—and against those who maintain that the Pope may occasionally condemn some proposition from the mere fact of not having properly understood it.

It is further stated that Archbishop Spaulding's third party are not in favor of the spiritual tyrolge of the Pope without going to the extreme measure of defying him. It assumes as the head and front of its position "the unerring practical wisdom of the Roman Pontiff, together with the infallibility of the Church." But it does not consider possible or advisable the disjunction of these two attributes.

This scheme, if correctly stated, seems the only practical compromise between the two parties; and all the Bishops who have not hitherto positively given their adherence to the position for or against the dogma, say such as many others who have already enlisted under one banner or the other, will be glad to become recruits in Archbishop Spaulding's spiritual battle-field, which at the outset, were principally composed of American and Spanish Bishops.

A word on the Council, it is worth stating or restating the part, that originally 770 fathers of the church attended at Rome; but of these seven have died and four returned to their homes, so that the original 770 have now 749 fathers of the Latin rite, 48 Armenians and Hungarians, 84 French, two Scotch, 13 English, 19 Germans, 20 Irish, 276 Italians and Papal subjects, 42 Spanish, 61 subjects of the Sultan, 115 Americans, of whom 48 are from the United States. These figures show that the Italians form a good part of the Council, and would be just about half of the negative vote necessary in the kingdom of Italy had been represented.

MR. DAWES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

He Delivers a Message from General Grant—A Practical Protection Argument.

The Republicans of New Hampshire, are in the midst of their State canvass. Naturally enough they sent for the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachuttes, to be their first speaker. His course to Congress, and to the country generally in public affairs, has made him in that State as everywhere more conspicuous than ever; and the Democrats appointed a meeting to speak at Nashua on the 26th, where he received a warm greeting. In the evening he was also to be referred to his efforts in the House of Representatives to cut down the appropriations. When these appropriations came to be all aggregated, to be sent to the House as a bill, however, the whole amount was alarmingly too much, and it took the liberty to cut it down to the amount for it that it was too much, and, gentlemen, if you want any assurance that for the coming year, or for the remaining years of this Administration, as in this very year, that there will be no extravagant outlays, but a rigid downward, you will find it in the answer, which the whole people made demanding that those appropriations for the next year should not be larger than the appropriations for this year, and in the main it is the action of our improved credit; and the increased confidence of holders of our securities, that will secure the reduced rate of interest, so that the time may be expected to arrive when in addition to yielding only 5 per cent. will be as readily accepted as were bonds formerly, which paid 7½@10 per cent. upon their market cost."

THE State Auditor of Georgia says the State has lost two-fifths of its negro population within the last nine years. Although this may be an exaggeration, there is no doubt but that the Southern Atlantic States as well as Tennessee and Kentucky have had a large emigration very largely. Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are receiving the benefits of the change going on.

THE Schoeppe case was again before the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia, on Saturday. His counsel, Mr. Northrop, asked the court if they would pass upon a motion to bring back the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe to be reviewed upon the law and evidence as provided by the recent statute enacted with special reference to this case. Justice Read, presiding, said that since the writ of error had been heard and judgment given upon it before the act was passed, that the record had been remitted to the court below before the application had been made, he did not see how the case could again be brought into this court unless by a new writ. Mr Northrop said he was not aware of the condition in which the record stood, but would see if steps could not be taken in accordance with the suggestions of the court.

A NEW YORK letter says: "It is yet rather early for the spring trade, but I understand that some houses are already quite busy. Business men are disposed to view the prospect hopefully. They do not anticipate any great failures, but they exercise a good deal of caution in selling—a thing they might have done with profit several years ago. Houses in the southern trade are most confident. The trade in the West was very good last year, and is expected to be better this. Western trade was not good, and although a fair amount is to be for this season no extravagant anticipations in that direction are indulged in. The home trade will probably be about the same as in 1869. There is no tightness of money complained of, and yet money is very scarce among the middle classes."

HIGH rents and other expenses are driving people from New York and Brooklyn to Philadelphia. Says the *North American*, "the number of people of the middle and working classes coming to Philadelphia constantly is so great that we can scarcely wonder at the condition of real estate there. Strange to say, a large proportion of our accessions are from Brooklyn. There are some sections of this city in which one-fourth of the residents are from New York, Brooklyn and vicinity. One unfortunate result of this influx is that these people gladly give any rents that are asked, all rents here seeming to them amazingly cheap compared with the New York standards.

THE New York *Economist*, commenting on the gold decline, says: "With this decline in the premium of gold comes the all-important question, are values to be proportionately reduced? Our reply must be positively, No. This decline has already been discounted, and likewise, at that, while the only feature that can have any tendency to a further decline must be made by a corresponding reduction in the prices of labor used in production, some of which is of the most expensive character. Reduce the labor, but not until then can there be any decline in domestic values."

THE railroad commissioners report to the Legislature that there are now 80,000 tons of steel, and 10,000 tons of steel-headed rails in use in this State, and an increasing demand for them. The roads which have tried steel rails find that extremes of temperature, heavy grades and sharp curves do not injuriously affect these rails, and that their durability far exceeds that of the best iron, not a case of absolute wearing out being reported since their introduction, six years ago.

THE *Financial Chronicle* argues that the financial and business condition abroad, whereby a flow of European capital to the United States, and active speculation in American stocks have resulted, have had much to do in the gold decline. That paper concludes its essay as follows:

"The foregoing considerations warrant the conclusion that the influences operating to-day are the future relied on as one important element in our exchanges. The advance in the price of our securities, so far from proving obstructive of further investments, will be accompanied by a reduction of improved credit; and the increased confidence of holders will compensate for the reduced rate of interest, so that the time may be expected to arrive when in addition to yielding only 5 per cent. will be as readily accepted as were bonds formerly, which paid 7@10 per cent. upon their market cost."

THAT SCHOOL BILL.

Reply of Mr. Howard to "One the Senator Calls Master"—Views of "Pittsburgh" in the Matter.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is a story of an ass, that concluded he would frighten his neighbors by playing the part of a lion, so he adorned himself with a lion's skin to cover his beauty, but he unfortunately left his *ears* sticking out, and the *people* saw through the trick, and beat his old bones until he was glad to get out of the place. Now it appears that your correspondent has undertaken the part of tesarmthings, let us see whether he is not really playing the part of the ass in the fable and no lion at all. In the first place, he should have had courage enough to have given his name, so the people could discover whether he was among those "hurt."

I make this reply, because the article is calculated to make a wrong impression, perhaps, upon the friends of the bill. The writer makes a great flourish before he comes to the *point* of attack, but when he arrives *there* he charges furiously. He says (I presume it was a masculine who wrote it,) in speaking of the bill: "it commences as follows: 'That the *Central* Board of Education,' &c., and enlightens the public by saying "there is no such corporate body in this city." Now, I admit this to be a heavy charge, but in the language of the late Col. Dehli, it is a "little thing for us," and the roar of the lion becomes the braying of an ass, when I inform the public that the word *Central* was a mistake of the printer, (such mistakes have occured before,) and before the bill passed, I had it corrected so as to read "*Central* Board of Education."

This little matter spoils the beauty of the whole article, and I might stop here, but I will say a few words more to show that the writer has not embraced all the banking institutions of the city. Yet he admits it does include all the banks and all the exchange brokers. Well, suppose it does not include them, but I deny that to be a fair construction of the bill—it does allow a selection from "all the banks and exchange brokers of the city," while the Central Bank could find none but the "Third Bank." So, after all, it is some improvement. He says, "Why confine it (the bill) to said board," while "nearly one hundred school districts have surplus funds in the hands of their Treasurer." Suppose the writer just prepare a *perfect* bill to meet this objection and I will have it passed—I am ready. Again, he shows his extreme ignorance when he asks, "how is a depository to furnish an account? Does the gentleman expect a bank vault to wander up the Central Board to make a written statement?" This is awful! Just as the word "depository" refers to banks or exchange brokers, there will be no difficulty. When it is said, that "a bank shall open such an account," does it mean the building or the vault? It means the person having charge of the institution, and I feel a certainty behind that many things in all our acts of Assembly. But the bill reads, "the *Treasurer* or depository shall furnish an account"—so that's all right! Then again, "a man has no right to use the place the people have given him as a tool wherein may incubate over his petty political interests." That is excellent! I think I can see I am using the place the people have given me to hatch out my "eggs." Where the "checks and balances" have been made to "incubate" and *breed* for the benefit of the pockets of individuals—Ha! Ha! Let the people have a little part of the fruits of that "incubation." The writer thinks I am trying to "electioneer by a spy place of trust." I was not aware of this. These remarks in relation to obtaining the "unexpended balances" did not originate with me. Your paper, Mr. Editor, has had a good deal to say in favor of this scheme, and I think the press generally, long before I came to Harrisburg.

I am not entitled to either credit or blame on this score. The public generally seem to favor them, and, as my term expires this session, the people can refuse to trust me any further, and I will trust the matter. The charge that I framed the bill "to benefit some exchange brokers" is simply malicious and *false*, and, no doubt, *malice* was the exciting cause of the whole article. There is no "if" in the act of 1869, the revised penal code, not the school law, that must be repealed to enable the Central Board to place its surplus funds at interest." Now, the Central Board of Education shall," &c., &c., "select a treasurer or place of deposit." And shall," &c. Now, first—Who but an ass ever opposed this word "shall" in the law commanded and made *lawful*. Second—It never was unlawful to have made a bargain with a treasurer to *credit the public fund* with such sum as the price of his acting as treasurer. The law would not have interfered for *fifty thousand dollars from making a gain or profit out of the public funds for their own use and benefit*. But if it had been unlawful to get interest to be credited to the *fund*, the moment it was made "lawful to loan," the old law would be repealed so far as it was inconsistent with the new law, without any repealing clause at all.

I should not have noticed the article, but I was fearful the public might be misled, and as that bill was the first upon a matter the public were so deeply interested in, that I thought it could be best to defend the effort in all its faults, either of ignorance or malice. The bill for a dollar more appropriation for schools this year than for this. [Applause.] I was charged, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Dawes, to say, with this message to the people of New Hampshire,—[loud applause]—when I told him that I was coming here to-day to address the people of New Hampshire that this exhibit I have made here, the difference between ordinary and the economical expenditure of money during the present year, is an earnest and a pledge of what it shall see in the year to come. [Great applause.] Tell the people of New Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures necessary to answer any purpose, however cast wherever the closest scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar. It shall be done. [Loud and continued applause.

THE New Hampshire election next Tuesday is exciting a great deal of interest in the country, owing to the running of Temperance and Labor Reform candidates in opposition to the nominees of the old parties. Last year, the whole vote for Governor was 67,781, of which Stearns, Republican, had 35,777 votes, and Bedell, Democrat, 32,004, leaving the Republican majority 3,773. The same gentlemen are candidates again with the addition of Barrows, Temperance, and Flint, Labor Reform. In the Legislature in 1869 the Republicans had a majority of 59 on joint ballot. If Governor Stearns fails to secure a majority on the popular vote, the Legislature elects the Governor. There is hardly any doubt therefore of his reelection, even if he fails to secure a majority of the popular vote.

CHICAGO has manged to get up a first class sensation out of the disturbance and law suits between the "blondes" and their manager, Henderson, and the Chicago *Times* reporters Saturday and Sunday were occupied in efforts of the assaulting party to avoid arrest, and the hearing before the magistrates after the arrests had been made. It takes about two full pages of columns to tell the events of the two days. The upshot of the matter appears to be that in case Henderson is fined for the assault, he will not return to Chicago for trial, the cowhiding and assault on Mr. Story will cost the theatrical people about twenty-five hundred dollars. This is paying a dear price for such advertising. The "blondes" are performing in this Detroit week, and we understand appear in Pittsburgh next Monday.

A REVIEW of the cotton demand and supply by the New York *Economist*, comes to the conclusion that while a review of the cotton market may be regarded as showing no high prices, yet it by no means warrants the anticipation of any important reaction. The demand and supply are so nearly equal that in absence of financial embarrassments, no important fluctuations are likely to occur. The improved consumption is so likely to keep pace with the increased supply that there is no good reason why American holders should yield any material concessions in price. It is to be remembered that there is always a bear movement in cotton when the new crop comes forward, and last year those who held their stock the longest realized the highest prices.

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FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Gaieties of the Season—Grand Toilettes and Where They Come From—Seasonable Suggestions—Grief at a Discount—Fashions Upon the Road—Useful Hints.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, February, 1870.

The weather for the past two months has been so much that of a prolonged fall or a precocious spring that we hardly know for what to prepare next. Theoretically, it will be time very soon to throw off our heavy cloaks and furs; practically, we have had since December no occasion for them.

We people predict a rough March, a cold April, and a chilled and tearful May to pay for all this sunshine and fair weather in the two hardest months of the year, but I am very much inclined to hope that it is only the Gulf stream trying to make amends for its stormy vagaries during two recent summers, and that we may escape without a winter of any consequence this season altogether.

GAIETIES OF THE SEASON.

The Prince brought a little flurry of festivity, and there have been many large balls, at which the toilettes were magnificent, but socially there has been much less gaiety than formerly.

The truth is, there are so many more ways of spending money than formerly that people are growing niggardly of hospitality. The hows and wherefores of ours absorb nine-tenths of the women, business and politics the men.

The modern styles of dress for women are beautiful, there is no denying that, but they are fast becoming a nuisance to those who have any thing to do but study them. A plain, simple dress of silk or satin, which would formerly have been elegant enough for the most fastidious lady, is put quite out of sight by the numerous and bewildering features of a modern ball costume of the present day.

There is not only the dress, but the over skirt and the panier, and the sash and the drapery about the shoulders, and the wonderful *chignon*, and the trained underskirts, tucked and ruffled, and the ornaments, and the antique sleeves and boddices, and added to all falls and flounces of most rare and dainty lace.

Where does it all come from? Heaven knows: but such toilettes are universal at every ball and entertainment, and in addition to them there are such trifles as gloves, shoes, fan and age bouquet, supper and sometimes ten dollar ticket to be provided for.

It is easy to think at a distance, that no one will be independent, and wear the panier dress without necessities, but it is extremely difficult to fight it out on that line. You are with people that think of them, you feel a certain hatred for age, you wish you had stayed at home and determined fractionally to get a new dress, a new over skirt, a new sash, a new *panier*, and an enormous *chignon*, before you venture out again.

It is all the worse because the modern "Jenkins" makes a dreadful record of everything that you wear. Those such an outfit is beyond the economical lady who has only [illegible] or two "grande" toilettes, she absolutely dreads to go anywhere, for fear of seeing herself put down again, for the same "green silk and lace-over-dress." She could almost kiss Jenkins for making a mistake on one occasion, and calling it "lavender."

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEW YORK.

This is undergoing a complete revolution in consequence of the changes in the habits and manner of living. Only the rich can afford to inhabit houses and receive their friends in them. The larger number, in the absence of the sensible French system of "flats," either board or take boarders to make an addition to their income or help to pay the rent. This crushes out individual freedom, restricts hospitality and renders living more gregarious, with much less friendly and social.

We can have no improvement until some change in the fashion of their dress, remodel their housekeeping and put it upon a civilized American, instead of a raw Hibernian footing.

EVIDENCES OF SPRING.

The stores are fresh and bright, with the usual variety of spring materials, the most of them exposed in the windows of the second year, and offering little in novelty or beauty.

As exceptions, however, must be mentioned some lovely satins in light shades of the green, pale salmon, peach blossom and the like, corded out with the needle, and by hand, in the most beautiful, shaded velvet designs. The time and patience required for such work make it seem almost incredible that it could have been performed in this way.

There is also a new style of chambery gauze, striped with satin (narrow stripes), upon which small velvet flowers are raised in the same way.

These dresses, both satin and chambery gauze, were made in London for a home in this city, and cannot be duplicated even in Paris, for it is only one dress in a variety of each color and design. The price of the satin is $50 the dress, of chambery gauze $60 the dress, which is moderate considering their beauty and richness.

Pure mohairs and alapacas are about as serviceable as any fabrics for early spring suits, but there is a growing tendency in favor of the silk-and-linen fabrics, which are very popular abroad. Some of the prettiest of the new spring suits are made with a silk skirt—walking length—and cashmere over-skirt, and mantelet, or sailor jacket. The skirt is trimmed with rich silk braid, single heading, headed with velvet, the over-skirt and mantelet with fringe of the same silk, headed by two rows of bands of the silk, piped on the edge. The mantelet is confined back and front with a silk sash, short, wide and bunchy, generally consisting of a square bow, three wide pendant loops and two ends.

The new "satin" cloth is a twilled fabric, which looks something like satin, but is finer, however, has more "body," and is a trifle more costly, but not more so than very fine cashmere.

Cashmere and satin cloth are newer and softer, and altogether more distinguished than the serges, and *crepe Empress*, which, however, are still enjoyed for suits by persons who admire stiffer and more wiry fabrics. The tendency, however, is to soft and flexible materials, to those leathers which form drapery rather than stand out in hard and unyielding outlines.

Prices in standard goods have not declined at all since last year. For a few weeks during the period of "taking stock," as it is called, some articles and some styles undesirable to carry over till another season might have been bought low, but the opening of spring business has brought them up to recent figures.

It is of much less importance to buy goods cheap, however, than to buy them of best quality; and it is a matter for congratulation that some fabrics have achieved a name and reputation, which serves both to identify them, and as a guaranty of their excellence. The Buffalo brand of Alapaca is one of these, and the new "beaver" brand of pure black mohair is another. This last has a finish equal to silk, and is warranted to retain its color.

Ladies should be very careful to learn the trade mark and distinctive appearance of certain kind of goods, as they are so exceedingly liable otherwise to be cheated by ignorant, or unscrupulous dealers. The other days a lady at the West sent the writer a sample of French poplin, which she had purchased for "Irish" poplin. The difference in the cost of French and Irish poplin in New York is $1.25 per yard; the lady had paid half a dollar less per yard, than the regular price of Irish poplin, which is $2.75, and thought she had got a bargain. She had simply been cheated to the tune of 75c per yard on her goods.

Another lady sent a sample of imitation lace, which she had purchased for Honiton at $1.00 per yard. Had she known the fact, that there is no longer any such thing as Honiton lace in the market, that it is not manufactured, excepting as an excellent imitation, she would probably have saved the money.

GRIEF UPON THE PROMENADE.

The change that has taken place in regard to mourning is quite remarkable. Much less attention is paid to it than formerly, and of those who appear to adhere to the old traditions, very many simply prepare a black suit for the street, and consult their convenience at home.

This growing tendency to disregard an old and long cherished custom is due partly, no doubt, to the sensible practical spirit of the age; but it has been greatly aided by the modern fashion which has introduced black toilettes on ordinary occasions. There is nothing distinctive now about a mourning dress except the crape. Such a thing as a "widow's" cap is never seen, and even the long veils have had to succumb to the exigencies of a bonnet, too small to hold them. Young widows wear their hair without ornament; elderly ladies adopt a small Pamchon, or Marie Antoinette cap, composed of white *lisse*, with lappets, and rosettes of the material, as a coiffure.

The numerous walking suits of black alpaca, cashmere, serge, silk and other fabrics, have left nothing to mourners but the time honored bombazine, which has been superseded by all other and more desirable materials, and is not now in demand by persons in mourning or out of it.

There are some persons, however, who would prefer to abate nothing of the severity with which women formerly made outward show of their grief. They still make themselves as wretched as possible under thick crape and dull armure, and inveigh bitterly against the modern spirit of innovation, which considers nothing sacred, and to some extent they are right. It is pretty evident that the ancient customs and traditions are not disregarded from any greater love of truth, or honesty, or simplicity, than was possessed by our ancestors, but because our modern railroad existence rides right over old landmarks, and under the name of utility and progress, drives out the flowers of sentiment and affection, that formerly grew and flourished by the wayside—sentiment! bah! the world has been nauseated with an affectation of it; naturally, they fly now to the other extreme, and will none of it.

RIDING GEAR.

In anticipation of weather and roads that will admit of horse-back riding, ladies are beginning to inquire concerning the latest in hats and habits.

The style for habits is a small, close fitting basque, buttoned nearly to the throat, and finished either as a postillion or with small lappels, as a coat. Long plain gored skirt, laid in a double large box plait at the back, and caught up at the sides over a grey cashmere petticoat braided with black. The sleeves are closely shaped to the arm, the linen cuffs fastened with large mannish buttons, the dog-skin gloves, completed by a small cuff, which springs out slightly over the wrist, and fastens with a pair of *tirette*.

The most fashionable material just now is "satin cloth," but merino cloth is also very much worn, and is more serviceable, especially for country wear. Very little trimming is followed. The most distinguished habits are olive green, or marine blue in color, and they are simply and plainly bound, tailor fashion, with thick black silk galloon, well pressed down. Hats are small, and either black or covered with the material.

The ladies' "high beaver" is decided by the vogue in hats, the crown is not very high however, and the narrow brim is bent in most becomingly. A space veil is always twisted around it, the ends floating at the back. There is a variety of styles in felt, but they sink into insignificance before the more stately presence of the beaver.

USEFUL HINTS.

White *pique*, and linen suits promise to be more in vogue than ever this season; the former are trimmed with white Marseilles braid and "Hamburgh" ruffling, the latter with unbleached Irish guipure and black velvet.

A very good method to save trouble, is to mount black velvet upon stiff net in round or square loops and bows, so that they can be transferred readily from one dress to another, or taken off for convenience of washing.

Hamburgh ruffling consists of bands in handsome and durable German embroidery, which last almost as long as *pique*, and is not expensive. It trims childrens' gored *pique* suits admirably, and is used largely for ladies' suits and dresses also.

Gabrielles for little children—boys and girls—in linen and pique are universal. They are a prominent feature of all the furnishing establishments.

Flat single pleating, properly called knit pleating, has taken the place of ruffles to some extent in the making up of alpacas, mohairs and spring woolen fabrics. The pleating is sometimes put on the lower skirt to the depth of half a yard, and the upper skirt cut out in large leaves and scallops, or with pleats above it. But this style, though effective because it is novel, is not desirable. It makes the suit too heavy for comfort, takes a great deal of material, and supplies unlimited corners for the accumulation of dust. It will do for those who have many changes, but not for the little woman who wants her suit for every occasion.

Plain high silk dresses are made very dressy by over skirts of white organdie muslin, to which bretelles are added, well cut, and trimmed with three ruffles, they can be bought for fifteen dollars, ready made; made at home they cost six dollars; muslin of a finer quality than those ready made and nine left over. A soft sash and shoulder knots the color of the dress, complete the toilette.

The combination of black and white is more distingue than ever. It is almost the only contrast that is permitted, the finest toilettes showing a remarkable uniformity, or only the difference of certain shades of the same color.

The prettiest white muslin dresses and over skirts are trimmed with ruffles edged with black velvet and Valenciennes lace, and the richest black silk toilettes obtain a new and striking effect from over skirts of white crape, or white satin bordered with rich crumped frills of the same, and single pleatings of the material laid flat upon the trained skirts.

With the present style of dress a black or white lace shawl is so useful as to be almost indispensable. It may be worn not as an over-skirt to an evening dress, or looped high upon the shoulders and caught down at the back with the sash as a *fichu tanique*. It can be arranged gracefully over a plain dress for the house, or stylishly over a pretty one for the street. Fortunately, also, the fine *Hanni* fabric, effective as it is, is inexpensive enough for a limited purse, and suffers no injury from any amount of crushing.

All sorts of vagaries are exhibited in collars worn with high dresses. Some are shaped like a yoke, square back and front, some are deeply pointed Spanish style, but nearly all are immensely large. The open square and V shaped bodies are generally edged with a ru

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1870.

Since the announcement of the programme of the Treasurer for March, showing the amount of gold sales and bond purchases by the Government for the present month, gold has taken an upward movement. The downward course of the premium halted at 15, the point the cliques had settled upon, as was stated several weeks ago. It was expected last week that the Treasury would largely increase its sales of gold during March, in order to provide for the payment of pensions, but the publication of the order from the Treasury this morning dispels that hope. The "bears," at first the intelligence did not produce the sharp upward reaction expected, but in the course of the day the temper of the market became decidedly "bullish," and a strong advancing tendency set in, and prices closed from one to two per cent. higher. The break in gold has undoubtedly been stimulated by speculative influences as we have before remarked. Yesterday morning, in New York, a telegram was freely circulated on the market, purporting to be from Washington, stating that the Secretary of the Treasury was in favor of precipitating speck payments; that he felt sure of the funding bill being adopted by the House; that there will be no increase of currency at this session; and in short, that the time to send things and everything will be done at Washington to bring down the "bold canard, the thing was evidently got up to bolster up gold to 115¾, after opening at 117. There is some reason for supposing that this decline is connected with another great speculative movement. The fall in the premium naturally facilitates the carrying of gold. With gold at 115, a combination with $5,000,000 of money for margins could purchase and carry $100,000,000 of gold, and indications are not wanting that just such an operation is now in progress. The gold being bought at from 117 downward, with an ultimate purpose of holding it for a rise, and thus creating an extreme upward reaction. This danger of gold being bought up on speculation, when the premium has been brought to a low point, should be kept in mind by speculative sellers, or they may suddenly find themselves very seriously "cornered."

The New York *Sun* thinks the bear element is aided by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose great desire to see bring Government bonds and gold to the same standard, and this culmination will probably soon be attained; 1881s have already for several days sold above par in gold, and the balance of the list will be manipulated until reaching a corresponding gold basis, either by the decline in gold or the advance in bonds. When consummated, there will be cause for congratulation, and the new funding bill, with some modifications as may be important, will receive the sanction of Congress, and the operations of the Gold Room will then become of little or no interest to the general public. Whenever any new phase of future funding bill becomes a law, the fluctuations in gold will be a subject of no importance, and business, as previous to the war, will be conducted over the counters of bullion dealers, instead of though the halls of the Stock Exchange, as at present.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds '81	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds '62	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '67	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '68	112½	112½
10-40s	108½	108½
Gold	115¾	115¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Feb. 28.	Mar. 1.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	115¾	115¼	⅛	...
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115¾	115¾	⅛	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	114½	114½	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113½	113½	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113½	113½	...	...
U. S. Bonds, new, 5-20s, '65	112½	112½	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	112½	112½	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	112½	112½	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108½	108½	...	...
U. S. Currency	111½	111½	...	...

Ex-Interest.

—The following stocks were sold last evening at Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

Mr. and Mt. National Bank	$98 50
Allegheny National Bank	67 00
Third National Bank	98 00

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 1, 1870.	10 00 A M	12 15 M	12 15 M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	93⅜	93⅜	194⅛	194⅛	194½
Erie	26	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
Harlem	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	96¾	97	97¼	97¼	97¾
Michigan Central	84½	85	84	84	84
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96	96	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Northwestern	83½	83½	83½	83½	83¾
Do preferred	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island	114⅜	113½	113½	113¾	113½
St. Paul	...	72	...	...	72
St. Paul preferred	...	75¾	...	...	75¾
Toledo and Wabash	...	46	...	...	46
Toledo and Wabash pref.	...	71	...	...	71
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	92	92
Chicago and Alton	...	119¾	119¾	119¾	...
Ohio and Mississippi	29	29	29	29	29
Western U. Tel	34¾	33¾	34	34	34
Pacific Mail	38½	38½	...	...	38½
Adams Express	63	61	...	...	62
Wells, Fargo & Co	21	21¼	...	...	...
American M. U. Ex	37¾	37¾	...	...	37¾
United States Express	51	51	...	...	51
Merchants' Union Express	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	115⅜	115⅜	115¼	115¼	115½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	193⅞	193⅞	⅛	...
Erie	25¾	25¾	...	...
Harlem	139	140	1	...
Reading	97¾	97¾	...	...
Mich. Central	119½	119½	...	...
Mich. Southern	85	85	...	...
Illinois Central	137	138	1	...
Cleve. and Pitts	96½	96½	...	...
Chicago and North	69⅜	70¼	1	...
Do. preferred	86	86	...	...
Rock Island	119⅜	119⅜	...	...
St. Paul	62¾	63½	1	...
Do. preferred	76½	76½	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	43¾	43¾	...	...
Do. preferred	71	71	...	...
Fort Wayne	92	92½	...	...
Chicago and Alton	119	119¾	...	...
Ohio and Miss	29¼	29¼	...	...
Western U. Tel	34⅝	33⅝	...	½
Pacific Mail	38½	38½	...	...
Adams Express	63	61	...	1½
Wells, Fargo & Co	21	21¼	...	...
American M. U. Ex	37¾	37¾	...	...
U. S. Express	54	51½	...	2½
Merch. U. Ex	7	7	...	...

—The "Coal Men's Trust Company" have changed their name to the "Duquesne Bank."

—The "Central Bank" announce their regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the past six months.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The feeling in the different markets is steadily improving. A general stir is now being made in commercial circles, in anticipation of a lively spring trade. At present the business has improved, with the presence of a goodly number of merchants, although none of them are purchasing very heavily, and that, too, with great care, in view of the low figure of gold, although some of the imported articles remain unchanged in price. The flour market has been quiet for the past few days, with no increased or speculative demand, although our mills are running to their fullest capacity. In produce the stock seems to be light and the demand active. The provision market remains steady, with a fair demand.

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active; the stock on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes; pearls are held at 9@9½; potash 7@7½; soda ash 4@4½.

APPLES—The stock on hand is light, with an active demand. The prices range from $3 to $4 for prime choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull with a full supply. Sales at 4@5c ₱ gallon of 10 ℔s.

BUTTER—The market was active with a fair demand. The receipts are equal to the demand. Sales prime to choice 23@26c; fancy rolls 30@35c; common 22@23c. Some prime qualities exceed quotations 3@4c.

BROOM—Steady; not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $5 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 at $6; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $4 50@5. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Continue dull; sales prime medium at $2 25; prime navy at $2 25@2 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Business continues dull with very light demand; sales at $3 ₱ cwt.

CHEESE—Steady but unchanged in price. We note sales of the following: Goshen New York, 19@19½c; Ohio do 18@19c; Factory Ohio 17@18c; Eastern do 18@18½c; Western Reserve 17c; Sweitzer 20c; Limburger 19@19½c ₱ ℔.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firmer. We are reported sales of Eastern cull'd rated at $17 @18 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market is firm with an active demand. We note sales standard brands at 27½@28c.

CIDER—Is dull, very small qualities in the market, and prices are irregular at $5 67 ₱ bbl.

DRIED HOUSE—The market is almost bare; small sales at 9½@10c.

DRIED FRUIT—Dried apples 7@8c; dried peaches 16@18c for halves, and 8@9c for quarters.

HAMS—Market quiet; sales of common sugar cured at 8@9c.

HOGS—Looking up under the increased demand. No. 1 mackerel, shore, at 30c; do do bay 23c; No 2 do 18@19c; white fish at $7 a half bbl. Lake herring $4 50; lake trout $9 50; salt herring $8 @@9 00; cod fish 6c for large, and 5c for medium.

FLOUR—There is nothing new in flour except the usual demand for home consumptio at former prices. The receipts during the past twenty-four hours has shown no falling off. The mill prices range from $4 75@7 00 ₱ bbl, being the extremes. From store we are reported sales of spring wheat at $5 @5 50; Western winter wheat $5 75@5 90; Southern winter wheat $5 75@5 90 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with small sales at $4 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCKERIES—The market is active, with a fair demand. A fair number of country merchants were in the city yesterday, but invested very cautiously. They are generally expecting much lower figures than our merchants are willing to concede in single packages. We quote:

SUGARS—Fair 11½@12c; fair N. O. 11½c; good 12c; prime 12½c; A coffee sugar 14½c; 14 lbs; extra C 13½c; crushed and granulated 15c.

COFFEE—While gold has been declining, coffee has advanced in price nearly correspondingly, owing to its scarcity. We quote good Rio at 26c; prime 28c, and choice 29c.

MOLASSES—N. O., good, at 75c; prime 80c, and choice 85c.

SYRUPS—Lorings 70c; Penna. 65; four lower grades 50 to 60c. Fair drips 50@55c.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ ℔; Rangoon, 7c ₱ ℔.

S. C. SODA—6@6½c ₱ ℔ for Eldens.

STARCH—Pearl 6½c; silver gloss 11¼c; corn 12c ₱ ℔.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot $2 75 ₱ bag.

TEAS—Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80; Imperial $1 40@1 80; Oolong 85@1 45.

CURRANTS—New layer rasins $5 ₱ box; prunes 13½c; currants 15c ₱ ℔; Valentia raisins 18@19½c ₱ ℔.

STRAW—The supply on the market is ample, with only a fair sale of rye straw at $19@11, and oat at $11@11 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on the market. Sales at 9@9½c for city; 9@9½c; rough 6@6½c ₱ ℔.

MALT LIQUOR—Is selling in a small way at $2 00 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@ 13c. ₱ ℔.

POTATOES—Fair demand; sales at 50@55c for Peachblows, 45@50c for Mercers, and 35c on track in bags, and $1 25 in barrels.

HAY—The receipts of baled still continue in excess of the demand, and much of the arrivals are being stored. Prices continue weak with a downward tendency. Prime timothy is held at $17@18; sales from wagon at $15@22 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—We can report a fair trade demand for clover seed, with sales at $6 25@6 50 ₱ bush from store, and $6 00 ₱ bush from wagonds. Timothy is selling at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bush. Flax seed $2 10@2 15 ₱ bush.

BEESWAX—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 38@40c ₱ ℔.

MILL FEED—In good supply. The mills are wholesaling bran at $1 00 ₱ cwt. Shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt.

CORN MEAL—The stock in the market has been light for some days, but is now full. We are reported sales of kiln dried at $1 10; common $1 05 ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—The market was firmer, with an increased demand. A heavy spring business is anticipated. We note sales: Bacon—shoulders at 12½@13c; sugar cured do at 13½@14c; hams 15c; prime 18c, and choice 19@20c; sugar cured hams 18c; breakfast bacon 18c.

LARD—In tierces 16c; in kegs 17c; in buckets 17c.

MESS PORK—Sales at 23c.

DRIED BEEF—Sales at 19c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at 88 50 ₱ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

HAM SAUSAGE—Sales at 13½c ₱ ℔.

HAM AND OIL—Sales in a regular way at $1 03 @1 07 ₱ gallon.

LARD OIL—The market is steady with a good trade demand and a fair inquiry for export. Sales at 90c@$1 ₱ gallon.

SALT—Steady; sales at $1 70 by the car load.

CHEESE—Prices remain unchanged at previous figures.

COFFEE—Steady demand with regular sales at 19@23c for dressed turkeys; chickens 14@16c, geese 12@13c.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 85; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 00; No. 3 $8 25. Market well supplied.

BOOTS—In active demand, with the market but poorly supplied; sales at 20@25c.

CORN—Car 66@67c; Shelled 60@62c.

OATS—In fair demand at 42@43c in store.

MIDDLINGS—Steady at $1 60@1 75.

FEED—Corn chops and corn from first bands at $1 65.

RYE—Still at 86@88c.

BARLEY—90@95c for spring and $1@105 for fall from first hands.

CANNED GOODS—Steady with regular demand; sales at 80@85c in bags, and $2 25@2 50 in bbls.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The oil market has come pretty much to a stand still, buyers and sellers being wide apart in their views. One thing is very evident; A compromise must be effected before there will be any large sales to record.

CRUDE

Dull; nothing doing. In the absence of sales we can only give the figures. Spot nominal at 13@13½c, delivered in the city, and at 12½@13c at the oil regions. It was currently reported that sales had been made in the oil regions on terms not exceeding 13½c, delivered here. We give the report for what it is worth.

REFINED

Dull but not quoted lower. Buyers are still disposed to operate on nominal figures are: Spot 27½c; March 28c; April to June 28½c; March to December 30c; May to December 30c old; March to June 28½c; all June, buyers' option, 30½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Associated Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 1—Closing February 28th —Petroleum—crude dull, rather easier figures; small sales reported. Refined—no transactions in bbls; 19½@20c in bond; 29½@30c in free. Naphtha—nominal; oil lots to fill a vessel. We quote 28½c, with 1,500 bbls sold at private terms, and 1,000 bbls March delivery at 28½c. Inquiry rather more general. Sales 1,000 bbls refined standard white, Finger Lakes, delivered at 28½c, and 5,000 bbls from April to August at 29c.

OIL CITY, March 1.—Sales of round lots have been made all day, and as we write a strong feeling, and also some at 84 @ 86 here. There is not a very great supply of crude on hand, but a fair one, side.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Market quiet, with little change in feeling from Saturday; upper country and Bazin, 27½@28c.

SHAMBURG, Pa., March 1.—Market more doing; 27½@28c is said for crude, and 30c asked; the inquiry being good with more disposition to sell.

TITUSVILLE, March 1.—The market quiet and lower at $3 75@3 80.

PARKER, March 1.—Market dull at $4 50@4 55 and nothing doing.

PITHOLE, March 1.—Market dull and nothing doing; offerings small.

OLEOPOLIS, March 1.—The market dull and tending downward at 27½@28c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 1, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet, unless speculative, and prices nominal; crude 26½@27c; refined 28@28½c; no transactions yet.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 12:10 A. M.—Market quiet and steady; buyers seem anxious for lines, but sellers not willing to accept their views. Refined 27½@28c for March; 28c for September; March to December 30c; March to September 29c; September to December 31c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet; prices steady with a fair inquiry for jobbing lines, but not at prices suitable to sellers. Spot 27½c bid, 27½c asked; March 28c bid; April 28c bid; May 28½c bid; September offered at 29c; April to September 29c bid. Crude 16½c.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870, 5 P. M.—Market closes very dull, nothing at all doing to-day; cannot hear of a single transaction. We quote nominally: crude 15½@15¾c; refined 28½@28¾c. No receipts of oil to-day.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bros.	1,415	J. Gallagher	160
Shoner Bros.	345	Lockhart, F. & Co.	30
Jas. Wilkins	220		
Total			2,168

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, F & co, 16 bbls refined oil; P. & B Petroleum Co, 8 do do; Fisher Bros, 4 do do; J. Minshall, 113 do do to Model Refinery; E H Long & co, 80 do do to Model Refinery; Fisher Bros, 50 bbls crude oil; Fisher Bros, 80 do do to Fisher Bros. S Bonsall, 100 do do to Model Refinery; Fisher Bros, 50 do do to Lockhart, F & co; O C & A River R R, 52 do do to Fisher Bros.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Freer & Co, 156 bbls refined to Warden, Freer & Co, Philadelphia.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. & R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	29	Hallman & H, m	2
Brown & Co, m	1	Wood, Sons & Co, m	2
Superior Mills, metal	2	Loomis & Collord, m	1
Graff, B & Co, m	1	Coleman, Halton & Co, m	1
Union Iron Mills, m	6	Bryan & Caughey, m	4
Total			49

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, m	6	J Spencer, m	5
J W Porter m	3	Lloyd & Black, m	1
Total			17

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Loomis & Collord, m	1	Shoenberger, B &Co, o	6
Total			7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, metal			4

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1870.

FLOUR—Quiet and a shade easier at $3 70@5 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—No 1 quiet at 87½c; No 2 opened stronger and 2@3c higher, with sales at 79½@79¾c, and closed quiet at 79½@79¾c; this afternoon No 2 quiet and steady at 79½@79¾c.

CORN—Firmer; sales of No 2 at 70@70½c for fresh; rejected 69½c; new 66½@66¾c; no grade; closing steady at 69½@69¾c; afternoon No 2 this afternoon No 2 dull at 69½@69¾c; no grade 67@68c; new 66½c.

OATS—Dull and firmer at 37½@38c for No 2 in store, closing at 37½@38c.

RYE—Inactive but firm at 67c.

BARLEY—Entirely nominal.

HIGH WINES—Firm and 2c higher at 90@90c, closing firm at 90¾@90c for iron bound packages.

PORK—Moderately active; sales at $15 25@15 50@ 15 37½, buyer March; $15 50, seller April, closing at $15 40@15 50, cash. Lard dull at 14c. Meats quiet; dry salted shoulders 9¾@9¾c, loose; short clear middles, seller April, 14c, loose.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and steady, closing at $10 25@ 10 50 for light to heavy.

LIVE HOGS—Dull and depressed at $8 50@9 00 for common to good.

CATTLE—In fair request and firm at $4 10@5 25 for common to good cows and steers; $5 25@7 25 for fair to medium; $6 10@7 50 for good, and $7 75 for extra prime steers.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—Sales 27 hhds tobacco at $5 75@6 for trash; $6 50@7 for fair; $8 15@9 for good leaf; market moderately active. Cotton dull; to good ordinary 22c. Flour firm; extra family $5 25; middling 22c. Flour firmer; white wheat $1 10@1 20. Corn firm; white 62c; mixed 60c. Oats dull; 50@55c. Rye 90c. Provisions unsettled and demoralized; pork $15 50. Bacon shoulders 12c; clear rib 13½c; clear sides 16c. Lard tierce 16c; keg 17c. Whisky—raw 95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Buckwheat flour $6@7 and steady. Rye flour quiet and steady at $5@5 25 ₱ bbl. Corn nothing doing and nominal. Oats dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull at 65@75c for state and Canada. Provisions dull and lower; refined 26½@27c for standard white, large lots; retail at 28@c advance on these figures; crude dull at $8 @8.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—Cotton dull, nominally at 22½c; receipts 746 bales; exports 474 bales. Flour quiet at $6@7. Corn steady at 70@75c. Oats dull at 50c. Hay scarce at $28. Bran scarce at $25. Lard nominal. Pork $28 50@29. Bacon shoulders at 13½c; sides 15½@ 17½c; bulk shoulders 11@11½c; sides 14½@15½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 1.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 22; regular do $1 15; amber $1 06; No 1 red $1 14; No 2 do $1 08; No 3 do $1 05. Corn quiet and unchanged; new 71@c; no receipts of old. Oats quiet; No 2 a shade better, at 46c. Clover seed $6 10.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 1.—Wheat steady, extra white $1 25; No 1 do $1 15; amber $1 09@1 06; regular $1 05. Oats dull; No 2 at $1 05@1 06 per central. Clover seed $6 90. Hogs $11 00@11 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at 87½c for No 1; 85c for No 2. Oats steady at 46c for No 2. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye nominal. Dressed hogs steady at 10@10 25.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 1.—Cotton easier; low middling 20½c; good ordinary 19c; stock 5,700 bales.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., March 1, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 8 P. M. Passed up: Ohio No. 4 at 11 A. M., and Charmer at 7 P. M. River falling; weather sleeting and windy. H.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., March 1, 1870.

River at a stand, with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy and snowing; thermometer 34° at 6 P. M. E.

Brownsville.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 1, 1870.

River falling slowly with about eleven feet water in the channel. Snowing; thermometer 33° at 6 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., March 1, 1870.

River falling slowly, with seven feet of water in the channel. Snowing; thermometer 36° at 5 P. M. F.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, March 1, 1870.

River stationary, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 34° at 6 P. M. L.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
A. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Wheeling.
Camelia	Mason	Nashville.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabet
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
St. Charles	Drake	Parkersburg.
Mary Davage	Motherill	St. Louis.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA nine and a half feet, and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet six inches and falling. The weather was changeable. The packet St. Charles left for Cincinnati with an excellent trip. Several boats are announced for this day.

THE packet St. Charles left for Cincinnati, with an excellent trip.

THE steamer Nightingale is reported raised in the Arkansas.

THE steamer William White was sold, at Nashville, a few days since. Terms private.

THE tow boat Mary Ann passed Cairo on Sunday with a big tow of coal; destination, New Orleans.

THE wrecking steamer, T. F. Eckert, has gone to the wreck of the Emma No. 3, recently sunk and burned in the Lower Mississippi.

THE Golden Rule, in Red river last week, has been raised, and was to go to New Orleans for repairs.

THE fine steamer City of Evansville, Captain Dixter, takes her departure this day for Evansville and Cairo.

THE principal attraction at the landing yesterday was the City of Evansville, Captain Henry T. Dexter.

THE Monongahela Slackwater.—The packets for Brownsville and Geneva leave the wharf-boat, foot of Grant street, daily at 5 A. M.

THE Mary Davage, Captain Motherill, leaves for Cairo, Illinois, this afternoon, with a full Liverpool quiet and heavy.

LATER.—Flour closed dull and a trifle lower on low grades of extra. Wheat nominal at $1 16@1 18 for No. 1 spring, and $1 30@1 32 for No. 1 amber winter. Corn dull; sales 15c pks at 66½@67c for sound new mixed western. Pork more active and firmer; $15 50@15 62½ for new mess. Lard firmer; 1,250 bbls at 13¾@13¾c for steam, and 13¾@13¾c for kettle rendered. Bacon firmer; 1,000 boxes at 12½@12¾c for shoulders, and four months, at 14½@14¾c. Butter steady at 18@ 26c for Ohio. Cheese firmer; 1,000 boxes at 15½@ 16c for choice to fancy Liverpool quiet and heavy.

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New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton heavy and lower sales 3,800 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 13,553 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; shade lower on common grades; sales of 6,000 bbls at $4 75@4 90 for superfine State and Western; $5 05@5 10 for common State; $4 90@5 00 for extra western; $5 70@6 30 for white wheat extra; $5 20@5 35 for round hoop Ohio; $5 60@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 25@8 50 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4 75@5 25. Corn meal in fair demand; sales 500 bbls at $2 70 for Marsh's Golden Drop; $4 10@4 15 for Brandywine. Whisky dull; sales 100 bbls western at $1 01 free. Receipts of wheat, 5,500 bush; sales 20,000 bush, without change; sales of 43,000 bush at $1 00 for rejected Spring; $1 07 for No. 3 Spring; $1 10@1 11 for No. 2 Spring; $1 15@1 16 for No. 1 Spring; $1 20@1 21 for winter red and amber western; $1 35 for red Wisconsin; $1 37½@1 38 for white Kentucky; $1 60@1 64 for choice white State. Rye quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada West at 90c. Barley quiet and Barley malt quiet and heavy. Receipts of corn 4,800 bush; sales 20,000 bush at 66@66½c for new mixed; 67½@68c for old mixed western; $1 00@1 02 for new white western; $1 05@1 06 for old white western; $1 06@1 08 for new yellow Pennsylvania. Receipts of oats 15,771 bush; sales 40,000 bush at 45@46c for new mixed; 47@48c for old mixed western; 52@53c for State. Rice dull at 6@6½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet and firm; cargoes of 150 bags Cuba at 23½@24c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum quiet and heavy; crude 13½c; refined 28½c. Tallow quiet at 9½@9¾c. Pork heavy and lower; new mess $15 62½@15 75; old $15 50@15 62½. Lard heavier; steam 13¾@13¾c; kettle 13¾@13¾c. Whisky dull; sales 100 bbls western at $1 01 free. Freights quiet and unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool, per steam, 9-32d. Corn to Liverpool, per steam, 6½d. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard to Liverpool, per steam, 70s. Cheese 70s. Tallow 42s 6d. Grain to Liverpool, per steam, 6½d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Dry goods market quiet, with very few sales of standard staples and prices unchanged. New York mills have advanced from 23½ to 25c. The full demand is expected, and fancy prints are reduced from 12 to 11c; sheetings 11 to 10c.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

A S Carlile, 3½ tons pig metal, 1 bx mdse, 3 do b h goods, 2 bbls whisky, 200 sks spelts, 8 bbls oil, 1 do tallow, 2 Hoosac stoves, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 bx maple sugar, 6 bbls apples, 1 do do, 2 sks do, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 do

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Fifty-six Lives Saved from the Oneida--Report that J. McLeary Brown is to Succeed Mr. Burlingame--The Negotiation nContinued by the Chinese--Reduction of the Rate of Interest on the Continent--The Bishop of Osina in Custody at Madrid--The Carnival at Rome a Tame Affair--Speech of Bismarck in the Reichstag Against the Abolition of Capital Punishment--The Reichstag Vote in Favor of the Measure--Proceedings of Parliament--Encouragement of Emigration, &c., &c.

Lives Saved from the Oneida.

LONDON, March 1.—Dispatches just received announce that fifty-six lives were saved at the sinking of the Oneida.

Refuses to Race.

Ashbury refuses to race the Cambria against the Sappho unless the latter will allow time in favor of the Cambria, to adjust the difference in tonnage.

"A Put up Thing."

There is much indignation in boating circles at the result of the boat race yesterday between Sadler and Heath. It is supposed that the result was pre-arranged between the parties for betting purposes.

Mardi Gras.

PARIS, March 1.—Notwithstanding the announcement that the "Mardi Gras" festivities would be suppressed by the police, at this hour (one o'clock) the Fat Ox (Beuf Gras) procession has just entered the court yard of the Tuileries. Great crowds of people are gathered on the line of proceedings.

Mr. Burlingame's Successor.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—It is reported that J. McLeary Brown, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Anson Burlingame.

Reduction of Rate of Interest.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—The Bank of Holland has reduced its minimum rate of discount to four per cent. The opinion is general that other Continental banks will follow the example.

Mr. Burlingame's Remains.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The remains of the late Anson Burlingame will be sent to the United States via Berlin. The widow and sons of the deceased remain in St. Petersburg. The disease of which Mr. Burlingame died was inflammation of the lungs. The Chinese Embassador continues their negotiations with the Russian government.

The Bishop of Osina in Custody.

MADRID, March 1.—The Bishop of Osina has arrived in Madrid in custody of the civil guards. Senor Martos intends to interpellate the Government respecting the visit which the Spanish Bishops in Rome made to Prince Alfonzo, on his arrival there with the Duke de Cheste.

The Carnival at Rome.

ROME, March 1.—For the first time since 1850, the police permit the wearing of masks in the streets during the carnival. No disturbances have occurred. The weather is unfavorable, and the attendance at the festivities.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.

BERLIN, March 1.—In the Reichstag to-day, Count Bismarck made a long speech against the abolition of the death penalty. He said the adoption of such a measure would be fatal to the new code. The Reichstag, however, voted in favor of its abolition by a majority of 57.

Parliament.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Lords this evening, a bill was introduced by Lord Redesdale to amend the Irish Church act. The bill was passed to first reading.

In the Commons Mr. Rylands gave notice of a motion for a reduction of the African squadron.

Mr. Torrens moved that it was expedient for the government to encourage emigration by enabling guardians to borrow money for that purpose. A protracted debate followed, in which Lord Hamilton and Messrs. Aylttorre, Mantz and Lawrence were the chief participants.

Mr. Dilk denounced the granting of state aid to promote emigration. Mr. Lawrence pointed to the success which had attended the assistance rendered to emigrants to Canada last year. Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed the motion, and Mr. Torrens replied. A division was had, and the motion disagreed to, 48 to 153.

The City of Boston.

Insurance on the steamer City of Boston has been advanced. It is believed at Lloyds that the steamer has run southward under canvas.

Irish Land Reform.

The *Times* severely criticises the vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's remarks in Parliament last night, on the proposed action of the government in relation to the bill for reform of the land system in Ireland. It does not believe there can be any thorough reform so long as the government fails to assert the majesty of the law. Crime is still unpunished in Ireland; disorder is rampant. The government can never pacify or control Ireland or establish a decided policy until it asserts its power. The *Times* demands the adoption of such policy without a day's delay. A meeting of the Irish members will be held Monday for the purpose of taking action in reference to the Irish land bill. The liberals will endeavor to add an amendment to the bill, extending the system of tenant rights of Ulster to the whole of Ireland. A great many liberals, especially the Whigs, will resist this amendment. The Irish liberals do not feel satisfied with the explanations made in Parliament in reference to the treatment of O'Donovan Rossa and fellow convicts. The whole subject will speedily be brought to the attention of Parliament.

The Tipperary Election.

DUBLIN, March 1.—There is intense excitement in the Tipperary District, arising out of the election of a candidate to succeed the Fenian convict O'Donovan Rossa. Keckham, who was supported by the Fenians, and known to be Rossa's choice, was defeated only by four votes. The successful candidate, Mr. Heron, who was present at the polls, was only saved from the mob by the police. An attempt was made to attack him at Colonia, and he was pursued far beyond the town by bands of Rossa's friends. The armed police continued their protection until he had passed the limit of the town.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 1.—Arrived, the steamer Donau, from New York.

BREMEN, March 1.—The steamer Eichen grounded yesterday, while coming up to Bremen Haven. She lies in the outer harbor, and at last account had not got afloat.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 1.—Bonds closed active at 95½@95¾.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, March 1.—Consols 92¾; Bonds 86; 90's, 87; 85½; 10-40s 86; Erie 21¾; Illinois Central 110½; Atlantic and Great Western 29.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Cotton flat; uplands 11 5-32@11 9-32; Orleans 11¾; sales of 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer but unchanged. Receipts of wheat for three days 55,000 quarters, American 30,000.

Provisions unchanged.

Fine rosin 12s. Refined petroleum is 11¾d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, March 1.—Tallow steady; 46s@46s 3d. Petroleum firmer but unchanged. Turpentine steady. Sugar firm.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 1.—Bourse firm; rentes 74 francs 22 centimes.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, March 1.—Petroleum flat at 59 francs.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. MEEHAN.

Patrick J. Meehan, who was shot last night, is doing well, though the ball has not yet been extracted. Keenan was arraigned before a police justice this morning, and persisted in the denial that he fired the shot. Several witnesses, on the contrary, identify him as the would-be assassin.

FIRE ON BROADWAY.

A fire at 343 Broadway this morning occasioned a loss of $20,000 to S. M. Mendelbaum & Co., and $35,000 to T. M. Mendelbaum & Co.; $16,000 to Dubois, Magovern & Co., and considerable to Ridley & Co., all fully insured. The building was not much injured.

THE SEWARD BANQUET.

Mayor Hall has returned the resolution of the Common Council, tendering Mr. Seward the hospitalities of the city, saying it does not require his approval, but at the same time calls attention to the provision of the charter prohibiting expenditures for celebrations, &c., without a two-thirds vote.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION

Is reported about to leave the country. Four hundred Cubans and others are said to have left here Saturday, under Colonels Harper and Romero.

THE ERIE-RAMSEY CASE.

The case of the Erie Railroad Company against Ramsey was argued before Justice Barnard to-day on a motion to confirm the report of the referee that the damages of the former were $5,000, and imposing that fine on Ramsey. Decision reserved.

OFF FOR KANSAS.

About fifty persons left to-day for Kansas under the auspices of the Excelsior colony.

THE CALLICOTT CASE.

Judge Nelson has granted an application for leave to submit briefs in support of the application for the release of ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Callicott.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Ex-Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin, was today admitted to practice in all degrees in the United States Circuit Court.

HEARING POSTPONED.

The hearing of the motions in the case of Fisk *vs.* the Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier has gone over to April before Judge Nelson.

RENEWAL OF BONDS.

Counsel for members of the Cuban Junta today gave notice to the District Attorney that their bonds would be renewed.

TELEGRAPHIC INJUNCTION.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company have brought suit against the Franklin Company to enjoin them from violation of a contract made between the two companies, and for the appointment of a receiver.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that never in the memory of man has more intense cold been experienced than that to which the people are at this moment exposed in Russia and in Poland, and in all northern countries. A number of deaths from congestion are registered by Russian journals, amongst them of several sentries frozen at their posts.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, March 1.—The joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, so as to enfranchise negroes and ex-Confederates, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 18 to 1. It was passed by the House on Friday by a vote of 36 to 18. It has to be concurred in by the Legislature next winter, and then submitted to the people in October, 1871. Under its provisions the disfranchised Confederates will first vote in October, 1872.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, March 1.—The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Steele, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is similar in its main features to the North Carolina bill, and provides that railroad officials shall upon oath state the number and series of all bonds issued to them under its legislation since 1865, the price received for the same, and the Governor and Comptroller shall be governed by the price of said sale in funding said bonds with new ones. If any railroad sold its bonds at fifty cents, interest will only be paid on said bonds at fifty cents, and new bonds will be issued for them at the same; that is, one new bond for two sold, of the issues to railroads. The bill passed first reading, was referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed. The Legislature will adjourn on the 7th inst., but the committee to investigate the legality of bonds issued to railroads will remain in session during the recess.

In the House to-day, Mr. Russell, Chairman of the Committee on Investigation, reported that said Committee had printed that Secretary Fletcher was offered five cents more per acre for the agricultural school scrip donated to the State by the General Government, than he sold it for, and that he should have realized cash instead of selling on time.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—The House to-day reconsidered yesterday's action on the woman suffrage bill, and allowed it to be printed.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill was defeated in the Senate by 18 to 22. A motion to reconsider was lost by the same votes.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—A bill was introduced in the Senate, looking to a new railroad route between New York and Philadelphia.

OUR NEW TERRITORY.

St. Domingo Votes Overwhelmingly in Favor of Annexation to the United States.

ST. DOMINGO, February 20, *via* HAVANA, March 1.—The Dominican Republic has formally declared for annexation to the United States. The vote, which has been concluded. He was found guilty of repeated adultery with Miss Clesbee, and was dismissed in the ministry.

One thousand men, discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, are to resume work today, by special orders from Washington to Captain Strong, in command of the yard.

No Intelligence has yet been received, either directly or from commanders of passing passing vessels, either of the fate of Boston or of the Bremen steamer Smidt, which latter vessel left Southampton for New York on the 28th ult. and sailed on the 22d, and has consequently now occupied thirty-eight days on the passage.

The shoddy mill of Washington Patton, at Darley, Pa., was burned Monday night. Loss $20,000; nearly insured.

An elevator at Toronto, containing 125,000 bushels of grain and 16,000 barrels of flour, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $250,000.

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The Tipperary Election.

DUBLIN, March 1.—There is intense excitement in the Tipperary District, arising out of the election of a candidate to succeed the Fenian convict O'Donovan Rossa. Keckham, who was supported by the Fenians, and known to be Rossa's choice, was defeated only by four votes. The successful candidate, Mr. Heron, who was present at the polls, was only saved from the mob by the police. An attempt was made to attack him at Colonia, and he was pursued far beyond the town by bands of Rossa's friends. The armed police continued their protection until he had passed the limit of the town.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 1.—Arrived, the steamer Donau, from New York.

BREMEN, March 1.—The steamer Eichen grounded yesterday, while coming up to Bremen Haven. She lies in the outer harbor, and at last account had not got afloat.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 1.—Bonds closed active at 95½@95¾.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, March 1.—Consols 92¾; Bonds 86; 90's, 87; 85½; 10-40s 86; Erie 21¾; Illinois Central 110½; Atlantic and Great Western 29.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Cotton flat; uplands 11 5-32@11 9-32; Orleans 11¾; sales of 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer but unchanged. Receipts of wheat for three days 55,000 quarters, American 30,000.

Provisions unchanged.

Fine rosin 12s. Refined petroleum is 11¾d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, March 1.—Tallow steady; 46s@46s 3d. Petroleum firmer but unchanged. Turpentine steady. Sugar firm.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 1.—Bourse firm; rentes 74 francs 22 centimes.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, March 1.—Petroleum flat at 59 francs.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. MEEHAN.

Patrick J. Meehan, who was shot last night, is doing well, though the ball has not yet been extracted. Keenan was arraigned before a police justice this morning, and persisted in the denial that he fired the shot. Several witnesses, on the contrary, identify him as the would-be assassin.

FIRE ON BROADWAY.

A fire at 343 Broadway this morning occasioned a loss of $20,000 to S. M. Mendelbaum & Co., and $35,000 to T. M. Mendelbaum & Co.; $16,000 to Dubois, Magovern & Co., and considerable to Ridley & Co., all fully insured. The building was not much injured.

THE SEWARD BANQUET.

Mayor Hall has returned the resolution of the Common Council, tendering Mr. Seward the hospitalities of the city, saying it does not require his approval, but at the same time calls attention to the provision of the charter prohibiting expenditures for celebrations, &c., without a two-thirds vote.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION

Is reported about to leave the country. Four hundred Cubans and others are said to have left here Saturday, under Colonels Harper and Romero.

THE ERIE-RAMSEY CASE.

The case of the Erie Railroad Company against Ramsey was argued before Justice Barnard to-day on a motion to confirm the report of the referee that the damages of the former were $5,000, and imposing that fine on Ramsey. Decision reserved.

OFF FOR KANSAS.

About fifty persons left to-day for Kansas under the auspices of the Excelsior colony.

THE CALLICOTT CASE.

Judge Nelson has granted an application for leave to submit briefs in support of the application for the release of ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Callicott.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Ex-Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin, was today admitted to practice in all degrees in the United States Circuit Court.

HEARING POSTPONED.

The hearing of the motions in the case of Fisk *vs.* the Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier has gone over to April before Judge Nelson.

RENEWAL OF BONDS.

Counsel for members of the Cuban Junta today gave notice to the District Attorney that their bonds would be renewed.

TELEGRAPHIC INJUNCTION.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company have brought suit against the Franklin Company to enjoin them from violation of a contract made between the two companies, and for the appointment of a receiver.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that never in the memory of man has more intense cold been experienced than that to which the people are at this moment exposed in Russia and in Poland, and in all northern countries. A number of deaths from congestion are registered by Russian journals, amongst them of several sentries frozen at their posts.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Brown, James, Wheeling, Va.	3
Carpenter, James J., South McGregor, Iowa.	3
Graham, C. H., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Hewlett, Henry, Hensley, Tenn.	3
Haushick, A. E., Harmony, Pa.	3
Miller, Chas. O, Providence, R. I.	3
McElroy, J. M., Woodville, Pa.	3
McLaughlin, M. A., Madisonville, Ind.	3
McCourt, Henry, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Tillerman Ann, Green Tree, Pa.	3

THE WEATHER.—The latest phase of the weather is a "snow squall."

THE GRECIAN BEND.—The old Democratic hole at Democrat and Penn and Seventh streets has the Grecian bend.

NO QUORUM.—The Board of Health was to have met yesterday, but no quorum was present.

THE PITTSBURGH ZOUAVES.—This military company are meeting regularly, and under the instructions of a competent officer are improving rapidly.

THE "HERALD" PRINTING COMPANY.—An act passed the State House of Representatives yesterday incorporating the *Herald* Printing Company of Pittsburgh.

IMPROVEMENT.—The Penn street crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway was being repaired by workmen yesterday. This is an improvement that will be appreciated by the public.

ARM BROKEN.—An elderly lady named Mrs. Kinney, who resides at the Pan Handle depot on her doorstep and fell Monday evening, breaking her arm. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Donnelly.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The last weekly report of this deserving institution shows thirty-two patients remaining, of whom twenty-two are chiefly ailing patients. Ten admitted and ninety prescriptions were issued during February.

GOOD ORDER.—The station house in the Seventeenth ward has been without occupants for the past two days. The good order maintained in that part of the city, at the present time, reflects credit on Deputy Mayor Nichols and the police under his control.

THE RAID SUIT SETTLED.—A hearing was to have taken place on Monday in the case of Charles Manning, who charged Officer Geo. Thomas with assault and battery, in arresting him illegally at the raid on the Iron City saloon last week. The parties, however, at the same time came to the provision of the charter prohibiting expenditures for celebrations, &c., Without a re-settled.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Through the courtesy of R. J. McGowan, Esq., Controller, and his efficient clerk, Mr. J. R. Newman, we were enabled to lay before our readers yesterday morning the annual report of the City Controller in full. The report is one of the fullest, and most comprehensive and satisfactory ever laid before the Councils, and reflects credit on the Controller and his assistant.

ASSAULTED.—Sunday morning while a boy named W. H. Zeellan, about thirteen years of age, was accompanying his parents to church, he was attacked by a number of boys at the corner of Federal street and Wylie avenue, knocked down with a stone, and so seriously injured that he had to be taken home and a physician summoned. The young ruffians fled immediately after the assault and escaped.

LETTER CARRIERS' REPORT.—The amount of mail matter delivered and collected from the lamp post boxes during February is as follows:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail Letters	110,767	87,346
Drop Letters	13,088	11,660
Newspapers	44,073	3,058

Collections are made as late as seven o'clock P. M.

THE COAL MEN'S TRUST COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Coal Men's Trust Company was held on Monday, and it was determined to change the name to that of Duquesne Bank. The following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year: Messrs. Wm. J. Anderson, Jos. S. Fahnestock, W. R. Hogg, J. D. Lockhart, M. Munhall, W. G. Johnston, Jos. Shallenberger, E. Burke, C. B. Davis, Jas. Delray.

GREAT SALE OF FINE ARTS.—Messrs. Bailey & Co., the well known jewelers of Philadelphia, announce a grand picture sale in that city on the evenings of the 10th and 11th. The collection embraces the choicest gems by the most prominent artists. It is seldom that such a group of oil paintings is exposed at public sale, and the rarity of this collection must attract the attention of lovers of the fine arts throughout the country. Particulars of the sale are announced in another column.

THE CITY TREASURY.

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

Below will be found the receipts to the City Treasury from the various sources of revenue, during the month of February, and also the warrants countersigned by the Controller during the same period, for the maintenance of the several branches of the City Government during the month of January, for which we are indebted to Controller McGowan.

RECEIPTS.

Vehicle licenses	$ 427 75
Diamond Markets—D. Dunseath, Clerk, (1869)	1,041 71
Diamond Markets—S. Kilgore, Superintendent, (1869)	851 55
Diamond Markets—S. Kilgore, Superintendent, (1870)	396 00
Diamond Markets—Jas. Moore, Clerk, (1870)	632 93
Permits, (from commissioners)	25 25
City Weigh Scales	175 50
Weighing coal	79 75
City Comptr., J. H. Nobbs, (1869)	1,689 76
Fifth ward Market—D. Dunseath, (1869)	258 65
Fifth ward Market—Jas. Moore, (1870)	5 70
City Engineer, (lot regulating)	151 00
Meat Inspector, (1870)	10 00
Lawrenceville burial ground	7 00
Salt Inspector	8 00

OUTSTANDING TAXES 1869.

City tax	$1,486 38
Business tax	1,564 12
Water rents	2,665 34
Special taxes	321 05 5,920 87
Total	$11,659 00

The receipts are very light this month, and always are in the first month of the year.

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 2,353 10
Printing	2,967 99
Fire Engines and Hose	5,341 44
Police	17,628 59
Water Works	10,000 00
Streets	6,864 69
Gas Lighting	10,934 44
Diamond Market	724 01
Monongahela Wharf	372 10
Allegheny Wharf	120 00
Contingent Fund	6,611 17
Board of Health	2,000 00
City Property	280 31
Finance Fund	0 00
Fifth Ward Market	16 50
Fire Alarm Telegraph	616 71
Bonds	1,503 66
Surveys	613 15
Water Extension	2,500 00
Water Extension Loan Interest	49 36
Water Extension Loan Sinking Fund	2,000 00
Total Expenditures	$70,879 49

During the month the following amounts were paid from the several sinking funds:

Municipal sinking fund	$1,000 00
Pitt township sinking fund	312 00
Peebles township sinking fund	90 09
Ross township sinking fund	483 17
Collins township sinking fund	11 00
Total	$1,932 22

Which added to the running expenditures makes a grand total of $72,811 68. Only the running expenses come out of the Treasury. It is but proper to state here, by way of explanation, that a large quantity of bills left over from December month, 1869, had to be paid out of the appropriations, which accounts for the large expenditures in the items of police, water works, &c., as will be seen by reference to the items.

THE REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Statement of the Business Transacted at the Office During the Month of February.

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the County Register's office during the month of February:

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
P. McElroy	John Wiggins	$ 400
Wm. Graham	E. G. Krehan	800
Elizabeth Thomas, dec'd	Wm. Livingston	100
John McGowan	Wm. Livingston	7,000
Jas. Hollen	Wm. Livingston	200
Sam'l McKinney	P. McKinney	200
A. Scott Bailey	J. P. Bailey	1,000
C. A. Howe	Thos. M. Howe	100,000
Wm. McDowell	J. H. McDowell	100
Francis Krick	Jacob Krick	50
Lavina Logan	John W. Logan	1,200
J. J. Volz	Daniel Volz	1,000
A. Futney	Robert Foster	200
T. Lawton	Hannah Lawton	100
J. F. Smith	Lewis M. Smith	1,000
C. W. Grubbs	T. W. Grubbs	4,000
W. J. Stevenson	W. J. Stevenson	14,000
W. P. Aiken	H. Aiken	14,000
M. Mc'Aulifee	Richard Coghlin	400
H. F. Eaton	J. B. Bayard	10,000
A. Bishop	Margaret Bishop	100
Louisa Hoburg	Hugo Hoburg	100
Jas. McGinley	Peter McGinley	600
Caroline Nolte	Fred. K. Nolte	200
William Sutz	C. Dreschman	800
R. Sansbury	M. Sansbury	400

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.	Bond.
James Gevith	Aaron Fiori & J. Wilson.	$ 800
John Beard	E. A. Wing, Lessee.	1,000
Ann Bowell	Gilbert Fetterman.	
Henry Irsh		
Wm. Pastorious	J. Pastorious & F. Miercch.	
Filey Phillips	Margaret A. Phillips.	200
Martha Chambers	D. Dennison & E. Hay.	
James Graham	Christopher Nestor.	
Hugh Lemon	J. Lemon & Wm. Lemon.	
James Hodgson	Sarah Dolan.	
Mary Hodgson	T. Hodgson & J. Hodgson.	
Francis McClaren	R. McClaren.	

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hon. H. Hunter, March 1, 1870:

Patrick Regan to Catherine Kennedy, February 28, 1870; 49x127 feet on Webster street, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

Heirs of Michael Allen to Jas. Bryce and Wm. Walker, Jr., lot on Penn street, 20th ward, Water street, Pittsburgh.....$21,500

M. Lamb to Thos. Burke, February 25, 1870; 21 acres and 2 perches of land in Penn township.....$4,000

Wm. Phillips to Philip Sennur, January 31, 1870; 20x90 feet on Manor street, South Pitts.$400

C. H. Love to Wm. Dunker, September 1, 1869; 46x100 feet on Robinson street, C. Hanson Love's plan, North Side.....$1,000

Robert F. & Josiah Johnson to Simpson Horner & Geo. W. Roberts, January 21, 1870; about 172 acres in Ross township.....$18,925

C. H. Love to Wm. Dunker, September 1, 1869; lots Nos. 8, 9, 22 and 23 in Gazzam's plan, Pitt township.....$1,700

Lewis Lippincott to Joseph Nickland, February 26, 1870; 100 by 80 feet on Porter street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,050

Robert W. Elliott to Adam Minori; April 1, 1869; lot in Sharpsburg, 54 by 104 feet on Elm street.....$400

Calvin King to Louis Griffith; January 19, 1870; 37 by 100 feet on Bellefonte street, Fifteenth ward.....$2,800

Rebecca I. Way to Caroline J. McClintock; August 25, 1869; 2 rods and 33 perches in Sewickley township.....$3,200

Meeting of the Police Committee.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Police Committee of City Councils met in the Mayor's office.

The monthly pay roll of the department for February—amounting to $7,741 09 was presented and approved, and Clerk Patterson will pay the officers to-day.

A communication was presented from the officers of the Washington Infantry, setting forth that in accordance with the law, they desired the location of the armory and armory for their organization. The law declares that the city shall provide armories for all its local military organizations, and as the Washington Infantry are now having no rendezvous, the officers of the Washington Infantry requested such action be taken as originally called for, etc. The paper was received and filed and a committee of three appointed to select the company an armory.

The monthly report of the receipts, and business transacted at the Mayor's office during February, was presented and approved. It will be found elsewhere.

The committee then adjourned.

The Mayors Office—Business During February—Receipts.

Mr. J. S. Patterson, Mayors Clerk, makes the following report for the month of February.

NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.	
Disorderly conduct	173
Drunkenness	296
Larceny	46
Informations	53
Total	467
Cases discharged	88

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources were as follows:

From fines	$ 290 00
From Justice's fees	191 10
From night police	217 05
From licenses	104 00
From pawn license	150 00
From switch license	150 00
Total	$1,491 05
Same month, 1869	1,483 95
Increase in 1870	$10 19

Fires During February.

We are indebted to S. T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, for the following report of the operations of the telegraph during February:

Number of alarms	17
Number from Central bell	510
Number of blows on Seventeenth ward bell	372
Number of blows on Twenty-third ward bell	2
Total loss	$18,500
Total insurance	9,500
Total loss over insurance	$ 9,500

Six alarms were in the first district, five in the second, and six in the third. The largest fire of the month was that of Wednesday, the afternoon of the 16th ult., at Livingston & Bros. oil refinery, in the Eighteenth ward, in which the loss was about $10,000. The first district engines were called into the second district to aid in extinguishing the fire. (Herbst Ordinary on the night of the 18th ult.

Attached by Ruffians—Shot at by Policemen—An Explanation in Order.

A gentleman who witnessed part of the transaction, last evening, handed us the following item, which, strange to say, did not reach us sooner, as it ought to have done through the Mayor's office: About one o'clock Sunday morning two ruffians attacked a gentleman at the corner of Market and Water sts. The party assaulted was a little intoxicated, but was by no means helpless, and ran up to Diamond street, and there he slipped and fell. Two policemen came running up the street, and halted the ruffians, but they, with full speed called to him to stop. He paid no heed, thinking, of course, the ruffians were after him, when the policemen shot at him. They finally came upon him, and ordered him to the lock-up. What further transpired we are unable to state. An explanation from the police commissioners with the Mayor's office, cognizant of the facts, would be in order.

The Lecture by Miss Anthony To-Night.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, the renowned leader of the women's reform forces in this county, will lecture under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Academy of Music, this evening. The subject of the lecture is "Work, Wages and the Ballot," and those who attend will be likely to hear something entertaining as well as original. Miss Anthony is a lady well known to our people, as an acknowledged leader in the cause of woman's rights; all have read and heard of her, although few have had the pleasure of seeing her. Doubtless, and it is safe to presume that the present opportunity will be well improved. There are no reserved seats, and judging from the large number of tickets that have been already disposed of, it will be necessary for those who wish a good opportunity of hearing this celebrated woman to go early.

The Railroad Robberies.

Among the articles stolen from the Pan Handle Railroad Company's cars by Frankfort and Hambright the alleged railroad robbers (one of whom—Frankfort—escaped from jail yesterday morning), was a large carpet bag, rank marked Mrs. W. R. Maize, Columbus, Ohio, containing several hundred dollars worth of clothing. Descriptions of the contents contained in the trunk were furnished the police and for some time past officers Cuppies and Long of the Mayor's police have been endeavoring to find some of the lost articles. Yesterday they discovered two light silk dresses and an elegant velvet cloak at a pawn shop in this city which they have reason to believe belonging to the aforesaid stolen trunk. Mr. S. F. Dewitt, of Depot police, Columbus, has been written to for a more definite description of the goods and the dresses and cloak will be held until he is heard from. The cloak is worth about one hundred dollars.

THE NEW JAIL TESTED.

Escape of Two Prisoners—The Railroad Robber, Frankford, Goes through Quarter Inch Boiler Iron.

An escape took place from the new county jail, yesterday morning, which proves very conclusively that there are serious defects in the construction of the cells. It was not one of those strategic escapes, which are sometimes attributed to the prowess of the fugitives but the result of a bold and successful assault upon the resisting power of the institution. To understand the manner of the escape, the reader is informed that the new and "improved" jail consists of a long hall, with two tiers of cells on either side—one tier above the other. These cells are constructed of plates of boiler iron, two feet in width, and riveted together with three-eighths inch rivets. The plates are of good quarter inch iron. The "ceilings" of the cells are made of the same material. The weak point of the prison, as now appears, is in the construction of the "ceilings" in the upper tiers of cells. There is nothing, as there was in the cells below the top of the cell, and the roof, which is composed of inch pine sheeting covered with slate.

In one of the cells in the upper tier, west side, were confined John Frankford, the notorious railroad robber, and a German named John Rady. Frankford, who is an old offender—and who has broken jail at Lancaster and Philadelphia, and also escaped from the ohio Penitentiary—he said to be a good mechanic, and a good mechanic. He was committed on the 11th inst., on the charge of robbing the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other parties; and as the officers of the company, through the shrewdness of Mr. Crichton, had "the dead wood on him," his case was by no means desperate. Rady, on the other hand, is not him. Officer Watkins says the same. We are informed that the latter has been in the county jail three months, and was charged exorbitant fees, as set forth in his exception. Depositions were read showing the exceptions, and the case argued at length by W. Lee Woodcock, Esq., of Altoona, for the defendant. Judge Hampton took the matter under advisement, and will render a decision at an early day.

Police Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

James McGaffin was fined two dollars and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday for forestalling the Market. He paid the fine and was released.

Wm. Meeks was sent to jail for ten days in default of a fine of ten dollars and costs, for striking one John Limler on the St. Charles hotel corner, and drawing a knife and threatening to cut him.

Richard Rady was released from jail on Saturday, having been committed a month ago by Mayor Brush, Holland going to bail. In Virgin alley, and at Honor thought to break it up by sending him to jail. Not so however, for he was released on Saturday and on Sunday his "mill" was in successful operation. He was returned yesterday, and two informations, criminal and civil, made against him. He gave bail for a hearing on Saturday afternoon.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville.]

THREE COMMON CASES.

There were three common cases before Deputy Mayor Nichols on Sunday morning. All the parties paid their fines.

[Before Alderman Herron.]

ATTEMPTED RAPE.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Christopher Schmucker, charged on oath of Caroline Schuler with assault and battery with intent to commit rape. The prosecutrix, a resident of the Twelfth ward, alleges that Schmucker, who is a neighbor of her's, entered her chamber on Sunday night, after she had retired, and assaulted her in an unjustifiable manner.

[Before Alderman Allen.]

A GIRL ASSAULTED.

Johnson Gilchrist on behalf of his daughter Jane, a girl about fourteen years of age made an Information alleging that Mary Russell a near neighbor of his, assaulted his child, knocked her down and kicked her violently. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Moreland.]

SUIT AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

James Riley alleged that he was arrested Saturday night by Officer W. Kieffer, who, he says after he was taken in custody, struck him violently with a mace bruising him seriously. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

BARREL HEAD SMASHED.

H. Klinzer, a grocer of the Fifteenth ward, says that Joseph Thompson, a boy about twelve years of age, was guilty of malicious mischief in smashing in a head of a barrel of sugar, and with other companions, abstracting about twelve pounds of sugar. A warrant for the arrest of the alleged offending youth was issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED INTENT TO DEFRAUD.

Geo. W. Schmidt, of the firm of Schmidt & Friday, made information charging Philip Babinger with disposing of his property with intent to defraud his creditor. The prosecutor keeps a store on Mile Run and has purchased liquors of deponent.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

John Shaffer charged Jacob Hardy with false pretenses, alleging that defendant had obtained ten dollars from him by false pretenses. The case was settled.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1870.

[Before M